



# The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1895.

## Notes of the Month.

THE Roman villa at Darenth, Kent, is assuming very extensive proportions, and fifteen men have been daily engaged upon the work of excavating for the past six weeks. The plan of the building, as at present developed, consists of a series of rooms, corridors, baths, and other chambers, covering an unbroken length of 350 feet from east to west. In front of this long stretch of apartments is a wide corridor, to the south of which are two walled courts, one being 91 feet wide, the other 78 feet, and both are 92 feet in length. These courts are divided by a huge building 84 feet in length, the walls of which at the ground-level are 4 feet thick, faced on the interior side with tiles to a depth of seventeen courses. The tiles on one side have been torn away for a considerable length, but on the other they are intact. The head of this building terminates in a semicircular tank, curving outwards, with a tiled gutter leading into it, and an outlet towards the river. This tank and the channel of its outlet must have been originally lined with lead, which has since been misappropriated. Along the outsides of the courts, rooms and other enclosures occur for a short distance. In the main block of the house are three baths, one a cold bath, another was heated by a hypocaust, and a third, being 39½ feet long by 10 feet wide, was large enough to swim in. This great bath has four steps with rounded edges leading into it; the bottom is paved with tiles. During Roman times it was

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divided by a wall, one-half of it being then used as a stokehole for the warm bath adjoining. Contiguous to the baths are the dilapidated remains of three hypocausts, indicating that there were warmed rooms in connection with them. During some alteration to the house these apartments were done away with, as the space they occupied had been filled in with mortar rubbish, upon the top of which a concrete floor had been laid at a higher level. Three of the summer rooms of the house are paved with red tesserae, the remainder with white concrete. All of them are divided by hollow plaster partitions. The 9-inch space between the plaster may have been filled up with timber. The walls of all these rooms were adorned with distemper painting, many fragments of which have been preserved. One room belonging to this suite is 48 feet by 16 feet, with walls still existing, 4 feet in height, covered with paintings in excellent preservation. The hypocausts of the heated chambers are especially interesting. Four floors were laid upon piles of tiles, two upon low narrow walls of masonry, one upon thirty-four large flue-tiles, each tile measuring 16 inches in height. Another floor, paved with red tesserae, was laid upon channels 9 inches apart, built with blocks of chalk. Two or three of the archways leading from the stokeholes into the hypocausts are perfect. Outside the south-west corner of the eastern court the foundations of a store or granary have been laid bare, and beyond the south-west corner of the western court other outbuildings are being traced. Along the entire western side of the villa and its enclosures is a wall which appears to have been set up for the protection of the property against the floods of the river. Some of the water channels and drains connected with the establishment are well preserved. Numerous objects have been found during the progress of the work, consisting of nails, knives, a spear-head, many articles in bronze, bone, and iron for the adornment of the person, and coins ranging from Domitian to Valens. The villa will be kept open for inspection throughout the year, so that societies and the public generally may have an opportunity of visiting the site of these extensive discoveries.

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The Kent Archaeological Society will, we are informed, hold its annual meeting this year at Cranbrook. We take this opportunity of correcting a slip in the December number of the *Antiquary*, where it was said that Canon Scott Robertson is the hon. secretary of the society. Mr. Robertson resigned that office some time ago, when he was succeeded by Mr. Geo. Payne, F.S.A., the present secretary.



Considerable interest has been excited in Scotland by the discovery of a supposed "prehistoric cave" at Oban, which was found in excavating for the foundations of some new houses in that town. The cave, which was revealed in blasting a large rock, is of considerable size, and contains a very large amount of human bones with loose sea-shells and other objects. A further critical examination of the cave seems to point to a different explanation of the presence of the bones and shells from that adopted at first. The Rev. Dr. Stewart, F.S.A. Scot., has examined the cave, and he has come to a conclusion regarding it which, while denying its archaeological character, is of scarcely less interest than that originally assigned to it when first opened out. Dr. Stewart states that in his opinion the cave is of the same date and character as that of another cave which was discovered behind the Oban Distillery a few years ago. It never was, he believes, used as a dwelling-place, nor as a place of burial. All the shells and bones were, in his opinion, thrown up into the hollow of the rock by a marine inundation of very ancient date, or by some huge tidal wave, which seems to have overtaken and drowned the people then dwelling in rude huts close by the foreshores of the bay. Dr. Stewart made a minute examination of the shells, a few of which are not now to be found in the waters of the western sea-board. The presence of these shells seems to indicate an Arctic state of climate at the time of the suggested cataclysm. Although there appears to be every probability that Dr. Stewart's surmise as to the character of the cave is the correct one so far as it goes in a negative direction, there is no doubt that the cave will receive that attention on the part of experts which it un-

doubtedly seems to call for, and antiquaries will await further reports as to it with interest.



A workman digging clay recently in a brickyard at Driffield, Yorkshire, at a depth of about four feet came across a vase, or urn, lying partly on its side, and, with the exception of chipping a little piece off the flange at the mouth, succeeded in getting it out entire. Nothing was found along with the urn. The urn, though destitute of the least ornamentation, has been turned upon a wheel, and is a fine example of early pottery. It stands 5 inches high, is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the flange of the mouth, 2 inches across the mouth, is 4 inches across its greatest circumference, which is nearer the bottom than the top, and stands upon a circular base 2 inches across. It is of a blue-gray clay, and is well baked, apparently having been fired in a kiln. The urn is probably a Roman cinerary urn, and if this is the case the discovery is one of more than passing interest, as no Roman antiquities have ever been hitherto unearthed at Driffield.



A matter for much congratulation on the part of antiquaries and others, is the news that the vandalistic proposal to submerge the Island of Philæ, in Egypt, with its beautiful temples, has been abandoned.



We are advised to raise a warning voice against forged matrices of mediæval and later official seals, which are believed to be somewhat extensively in the market. A very curious story has reached us, which we have every reason to know is quite authentic, in relation to the matrix, or supposed matrix, of an English episcopal seal. The details of the story we are not, however, permitted to give. In another case it would seem that the method of the forger was to combine different component parts of impressions from two, or even three genuine seals, and then to take an electrotype from this ingenious combination. The electrotype was worked up to look like a genuine matrix, and even silvered over, and partly oxidized. The

deception was almost complete, and the motto of every antiquary who receives an offer of a seal should be *CAVEAT EMPTOR*. The interest lately taken in municipal and ecclesiastical seals in this country is thought to have something to do with this interesting enterprise. The forger or forgers (who are believed to reside in Paris) set a high value on their productions, and will ask £50 for a seal which, if genuine, would be worth £5. The old story of the forged seal of the city of Worcester of fifty years ago (also bought in France) will be in the recollection of many antiquaries.



The current fashion of celebrating centenaries and anniversaries has been made use of by the Vicar of All Hallows, Barking, to commemorate, by a series of services and lectures, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, on January 10, of the execution of Archbishop Laud. In connection with the celebration of this anniversary an exhibition of relics connected with the Archbishop and his times has been brought together, including, as usual, among many that are highly interesting and of unquestionable authority, one or two of a more doubtful character. Among the latter is, of course, the inevitable cup used as a chalice, from which Charles I. received the last sacrament before his execution. It would be interesting to ascertain how many of these there are in existence; certainly three or four, and perhaps even more.

Probably the most authentic of these cups is one which is preserved at Welbeck Abbey, and which bears an inscription stating that Charles I. received "the communion in this boule" on January 30, 1649, "the day in which he was murdered." It is a plain cup, with a deep bowl, and a thin stem of baluster shape. Whether it, even, is really the cup used as a chalice on the occasion of the King's last communion, is open to doubt; but it certainly possesses a greater element of authenticity than the others for which a similar claim is made.



Archbishop Laud was one of those men whose character is so variously appreciated by different persons that it will always be diffi-

cult to arrive at any unbiased judgment concerning him. That he was a great man, and that he played a great part in the history of his time, no fair-minded person will deny. One point in regard to him is worth clearing up, if indeed it be possible to do so, and that is what truth there may be, or not, in the story that the Pope offered to make him a cardinal. He relates it as a fact himself, and we do not, of course, mean to cast any suspicion on his word, but the question is whether he was not himself deceived in the matter, or under some misapprehension. It is a subject worthy of a little more investigation than it seems to have received. One excellent result of the recent commemoration has been the delivery of some valuable lectures on Laud and his times by the Bishop of Peterborough, and others.



After a service of no less than forty-three years, the Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., Rector of Diss, has resigned the post of honorary secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, and is succeeded by the Rev. W. Hudson, M.A., of Norwich, who has latterly acted as his colleague. It would be difficult to estimate, how much the study of archæology in East Anglia owes to Mr. Manning's patient labours, during his lengthened period of office as secretary of the Norfolk Society. His uniform kindness and courtesy to all with whom he has been brought in contact, will be long and gratefully remembered. A few years ago the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, in order to show their appreciation of Mr. Manning's services in the cause of archæology, exercised a special right reserved to them by the statutes in exceptional cases, and elected Mr. Manning a Fellow of the society without submitting his name to the ballot, a distinction as exceptional as it was undoubtedly merited. Mr. Manning carries with him the good wishes of all antiquaries in his well-earned retirement.



While speaking of Mr. Manning's long period of service we may, perhaps, conveniently place on record at the same time, the statement, which appears to be made on good authority, that in the whole history of the

House of Commons, no member has continuously represented the same constituency for so long a period as Mr. C. P. Villiers, who has recently completed his sixtieth year as Member of Parliament for Wolverhampton. Such an event in the history of the House of Commons seems to be worthy of record in the pages of the *Antiquary*.



Mr. Arthur G. Langdon announces for publication by subscription an illustrated work on the "Old Cornish Crosses." The book is to be a quarto volume of 400 pages, and will be published by Mr. Pollard of Truro at 30s. net, or to subscribers at 25s. The prospectus draws attention to the fact that in 1858 Mr. J. T. Blight's book on *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall* (which illustrated about 120 examples) did much to dispel the ignorance with which the whole subject had been surrounded. In Mr. Langdon's book about three times the number of crosses will be included as compared with those in Mr. Blight's book. There is evidently plenty of room for a new work on the subject, and our readers will be glad to learn that it is to be dealt with by so competent a person as Mr. Langdon.



The fine, though incomplete church of St. Wulfran at Abbeville is no doubt familiar to many readers of the *Antiquary*, lying, as it does, on the highway from London to Paris. We regret to learn that it is in a serious condition of insecurity, and needs considerable reparation. Judging, however, from other instances of "restoration" as carried out in France, we fear that the church is in almost as much danger of being destroyed in the process, as it would be if left to fall to pieces. France, of all countries, probably carries off the palm for destructive "restoration" of churches.



We desire to greet with a word of cordial welcome the first number of *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*. When we say that it is edited by Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., we have indicated, we believe, quite sufficiently the excellent character of the new magazine. So much good work can be done, and is being done, by magazines dealing exclusively with local antiquities,

that it is almost a wonder Middlesex and Hertfordshire have not hitherto had some magazine of the kind. At any rate, the omission has now been amply supplied, and we have every confidence in the success of the new magazine. It is published by Messrs. Hardy and Page, Lincoln's Inn. The first number just issued contains, as an admirable frontispiece, a copy of the "Rainbow Picture" of Queen Elizabeth at Hatfield. There are papers on the Parliament Hill tumulus by Mr. G. H. Read and Professor Hales, as well as papers by the editor, Mr. J. J. Cartright, and others. We welcome the new magazine with much pleasure and satisfaction.



We learn with satisfaction that the Benchers of the Inner Temple have decided to print the manuscript records of their Society. These records date, we believe, from quite the beginning of the sixteenth century, and are full of important matter. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., has undertaken to edit them. Their publication will be awaited with much interest.



The following is a list of the communications to the Society of Antiquaries so far promised during the remainder of the present session :

- "On an Inventory of Relics in the Abbey of St. Bertin at St. Omer, 1465," by Edw. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. ;
- "On the Plan of a Roman Villa at Titsey, Surrey, with special reference to a Hypocaust lately discovered there," by Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., M.A., V.P., and George E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A. ;
- "The Accounts of the Reeve of the Manor of Appleby, co. Leicester, 1367-68," by W. Paley Baildon, Esq., F.S.A. ;
- "Notes upon an Ancient Egyptian Bronze Incense-holder," by F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., director ;
- "Further Explorations on High Down Hill, Sussex," by C. H. Read, Esq., secretary ;
- "Recent Excavations at *Æsica*," by Robert Blair, Esq., F.S.A., local secretary for Northumberland ;



- "The Municipal Seals of England and Wales," by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., assistant secretary ;  
 "On a Mithraic Temple discovered at Burham, Kent," by George Payne, Esq., F.S.A., local secretary ;  
 "English Royal Bookbindings in the British Museum," by Cyril Davenport, Esq., F.S.A. ;  
 "On the Persistence of Roman Types of Pottery throughout the Early Mediæval Period in Britain," by Professor T. McKenny Hughes, F.R.S., F.S.A. ;  
 "On Excavations at Silchester in 1894," by George E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A.



## Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

BY F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

### XVI.

**T**HE last few months have not yielded many discoveries of Roman remains in Britain. A villa at Darenth in Kent and a milestone near Carlisle are the only important finds made since last October, and the lesser finds of which word has reached me are not very numerous. Perhaps I may with the New Year renew my request to my readers to inform me of objects discovered or articles published which in any way throw light on Roman Britain.

KENT.—At Canterbury the excavations required for the new County Hotel have brought to light some massive foundations, which are described as "part of a citadel at the western end of Canterbury in the Roman age." The description is inaccurate, and the remains appear to be in reality Norman. At Darenth, near Dartford, a very extensive villa, long suspected, has now been found, and is in process of excavation by Mr. George Payne, Mr. Clowes, and others. The work is, I believe, not yet complete, but in point of size the remains found already challenge comparison with the largest examples known in

Britain. The ground-plan presents several puzzling and interesting features, but it is not fair to discuss it till the whole has been ascertained. Of the rooms which have been opened, the baths seem to be the best preserved and most important: at some period they were apparently adapted for some manufacture requiring tanks. The walls were of flint and tiles, with coloured plaster inside, the floors of tiles, or cement, or *tessera*, but no elaborate mosaic has yet been discovered. The smaller finds are somewhat disappointing—coins of Tetricus (A.D. 267) and of the fourth century, window and other glass, iron nails, bone pins, and the like. The pottery is mainly black Upchurch (Medway) ware, with a little "Samian." It is possible enough that the best rooms of the house have not yet been touched. We may trust the archaeologists in charge to do the work as it should be done, and to find all that is to be found. In the meantime, we can say that we have one more solid addition to the long strip of civilization which crossed the north of Kent in Roman times from Canterbury through Rochester to Greenwich and London. It is a thin strip, lying close to the great Roman road, and, except near Maidstone, rarely extending more than two miles south of it. The Darenth villa itself lies about that distance from the Roman road. At Burham, near Rochester, some remains have been found which are said to be those of a Mithraic "cave." As no statuary or inscriptions have turned up, the identification may be left till the publication of fuller details (see *ante*, p. 3).

MIDLANDS.—Three discoveries have to be recorded from the Midlands. At Great Chesterford, in the north-west corner of Essex, and on the very edge of Cambridgeshire, Professor McKenny Hughes has detected a new rubbish-pit containing "Samian" and other pottery, and the remains of domestic animals. The pit itself appears to have been 400 yards further from the "camp" northwards than the previously found pits. In describing these finds to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on November 26 last, Mr. Hughes observed that no traces had been found of any pre-Roman people at Chesterford, and that he thought the remains pointed to a permanent Roman town, not to

a temporary military station. But the British coins recorded by Sir John Evans contradict the first observation, while the remains themselves point rather to a Romanized British than to a Roman town. Of military occupation there is, of course, no vestige. At Westcotes, near Leicester, a fragment of a Roman inscription was discovered last October, and is now in the Leicester Museum. I am obliged to Mr. Montague Browne, curator, for an excellent photograph, but the lettering is too fragmentary for explanation. At Chester Mr. I. M. Jones, city surveyor, has found Roman masonry, of the usual North-wall type, in the wall close to Morgan's Mount; no inscribed stones were to be seen.

CARLISLE.—At Carlisle a very interesting milestone has been found and secured by Chancellor Ferguson for the Tullie House collection. He has obliged me with squeezes of it. It bears two inscriptions on its two ends. First it was erected to, or by, Carausius, the admiral of the *classis Britannica*, who made himself Emperor of Britain. Subsequently it was turned round, the inscription of Carausius was put into the ground, and on the end which now became top was cut an inscription of Constantius or Constantine I., most probably of the latter. The stone marked the first mile from Luguwallium (Carlisle) on the road which ran near Penrith and by Brough under Stainmoor to York. Other milestones of the period (the end of the third and beginning of the fourth centuries) have been found along this road, but this is the first certain instance of any inscription bearing the name of Carausius (see *Academy*, January 12).

LITERATURE.—In the *Athenæum* for December 15, 1894, I have conjectured that the evidence of coins and other considerations place the foundation of the Roman city of Silchester at about 85 to 90 A.D., when, as Tacitus tells us, Agricola had been encouraging the Britons to copy Roman ways and build in Roman fashion (Tac., *Agric.*, 21). I may add here that Mr. G. E. Fox is inclined to date the architectural remains of the Forum at about the reign of Trajan (98 to 117 A.D.). In the *Academy* Mr. Henry Bradley has pointed out that the name Icknield street is authenticated, so far as pre-Conquest docu-

ments go, only for the part of it which occurs in Berkshire. He thinks that this Berkshire road is the original Icknield street, and that the extension of the name to the eastern counties is due to the antiquarianism of the twelfth century. If so, Icknield has nothing to do with Icen, and many of our theories about the road will have to be revised. At Edinburgh Dr. Christison, in his Rhind Lectures, has discussed the Roman origin of alleged Roman earthworks in Scotland with healthy scepticism. So far as I can judge, Dr. Christison has said what has long wanted saying, but I cannot agree with him in his doubts as to the Roman origin of Birrens and Ardoch. Too many Roman remains have been found at these places, and especially at Birrens, to allow much room for hesitation. It is, however, a pity that the Scotch sceptics who deny the Roman origin of these sites do not lay out a little money in digging. With respect to the name *Chester*, discussed by Dr. Christison, I may point out that on both the north and south slopes of the Cheviots there are many Chesters which are not and cannot be Roman. Outchester near Bamburgh, and Bonchester will serve as examples. As I long ago observed, Chester seems, north of the Tyne, to lose its special connection with Roman civil or military settlements

Christ Church, Oxford,  
January 15, 1895.

### Further Notes on Manx Folklore.

By A. W. MOORE, M.A.

Author of *Surnames and Place-Names of the Isle of Man*; *Diocesan History of Sodor and Man*; *Folklore of the Isle of Man*, etc.

#### The Magic Sword.

**C**RAINNE, the betrothed of Finn, becomes enamoured of Diarmid, and elopes with him; he is pursued from place to place by his rival, and at last arrives in the neighbourhood of the mountain Ben Gulban, where he takes up his abode. "The day came then with its full light, and he said, 'I will go to seek the hound whose voice I have

heard since it is day.' 'Well, then,' said Grainne, 'take with thee the Moralltach—that is, the sword of Manannan—and the Ga-dearg' (the red spear). 'I will not,' said Diarmid; 'but I will take the Beag-alltach (the small fierce one), and the Ga-buie (yellow javelin) with me in my hand, and Mac-an-Chuill\* by a chain in my other hand.' . . . The wild boar then came up the face of the mountain with the Fenians after him. Diarmid slipped Mac-an-Chuill from his leash against him, and that profited him nothing; for he did not wait the wild boar, but fled before him. Diarmid said, 'Woe to him that doeth not the counsel of a good wife; for Grainne bade me at early morn to-day to take with me the Moralltach and the Ga-dearg.' Then Diarmid put his small, white-coloured, ruddy-nailed finger into the silken string of the Ga-buidhe, and made a careful cast at the boar; so that he smote him in the fair middle of his face, and of his forehead. Nevertheless, he cut not a single bristle upon him, nor did he give him wound or scratch. Diarmid's courage was lessened at that; and thereupon he drew the Beag-alltach from the sheath in which it was kept, and struck a heavy stroke therewith upon the wild boar's back stoutly and full bravely. Yet he cut not a single bristle upon him, but made two pieces of his sword. Then the wild boar made a furious spring upon Diarmid, so that he tripped him, and made him fall headlong. . . . And when he was fallen to the earth, the boar made an eager, exceeding mighty spring upon him, and ripped out his bowels and his entrails, so that they fell about his legs. Howbeit, as he (the boar) was leaving the Tulach (hill), Diarmid made a triumphant cast of the hilt of the sword that remained in his hand, so that he dashed out his brains, and left him dead without life. Therefore, Rath-na-h-Amrann† is the name of the place that is on the top of the mountain, from that time to this.‡

His love affairs were numerous.

Thus, the "Sick-bed of Cúchulainn," a tale which goes back substantially to the

fifth century of our era, although we only possess it in transcripts of the eleventh century, relates that Manannan became jealous of Cúchulainn, with whom his wife Fand had fallen in love. He shook a cloak of invisibility and of forgetfulness between the two, and carried off Fand with himself to Fairy-land, whereupon Cúchulainn returned to his own wife.

We extract the portion of the tale more immediately relating to Manannan:

"Now, all this was revealed to Manannan—namely, Fand, the daughter Aed Abrat, to be engaged in an unequal conflict with the women of Ulster, and that Cúchulainn was putting her away. Manannan then came from the east to seek the maiden: and he was in their presence, and no one of them perceived him but Fand alone; and then a great terror and bad spirits seized on the maiden on seeing Manannan, and she made a poem:

Behold ye the valiant son of Ler,  
From the plains of Eogan of Inber,—  
Manannan, lord over the world's fair hills,  
There was a time when he was dear to me.

Even if to-day he were nobly constant,  
My mind loves not jealousy,  
Affection is a subtle thing;  
It makes its way without labour.

One day that I was, and the son of Ler,  
In the sunny palace of Dun-Inber;  
We then thought, without a doubt,  
That our separation should be never.

When Manannan the great me espoused,  
I was a spouse of him worthy;  
He could not win from me for his life  
A game in excess at chess.

When Manannan the great me espoused  
I was a spouse of him worthy;  
A wristband of doubly tested gold  
He gave to me as the price of my blushes.

I had with me at going over the sea  
Fifty maidens of varied beauty;  
I gave them unto fifty men,—  
Without reproach,—the fifty maidens.

Four times fifty without folly,  
It was the household of the one house;  
Twice fifty men, happy and perfect,—  
Twice fifty women, fair and healthy.

I see coming over the sea hither,—  
No erring person sees him,—  
The horseman of the crested wave;  
He adheres not to [his] long ships.

Thy coming past us, up to this,  
No one sees but a *sidhaighe* [fairy];  
Thy good sense is magnified by every gentle host,  
Though they be from thee far away.

\* Mac-an-Chuill (the son of the hazel), a favourite hound of Diarmid's.

† That is, "The rath of the sword-hilt."

‡ *Manx Soc.*, vol. xv., pp. 129-131, from *Ossianic Society's Publications*, vol. iii.

As for me, I would have cause,  
Because the minds of women are silly;  
The person whom I loved exceedingly  
Has placed me here at a disadvantage.

I bid thee adieu, O beautiful Cu;  
Hence we depart from thee with a good heart;  
Though we return not, be thy good will with us;  
Every condition is noble to [in comparison with] that  
of going away

A departure this which it is time for me [to make];  
There is a person to whom it is not grief;  
It is, however, a great disgrace,  
O Laegh, O son of Rianganbra.

I shall go with my own spouse,  
Because he will not show me disobedience,  
That ye should not say it is a secret departure;  
If ye desire it, behold ye.

Behold, etc.

"The woman went after Manannan then, and Manannan bade her welcome, and said: 'Good, O woman,' said he, 'is it attending Cúchulainn thou wilt be henceforth, or is it with me thou wilt go?' 'By our word, now,' said she, 'there is of you one whom I would rather follow than the other; but,' said she, 'it is along with thee I shall go, and I shall not wait on Cúchulainn, because he has abandoned me; and, another thing, thou good man, thou hast not a dignified queen; Cúchulainn, however, has.'

"When Cúchulainn now saw the woman departing from him to Manannan, he said to Laegh: 'What is that?' said he. 'This,' said Laegh, 'it is Fand that is going to Manannan, the son of Ler, because she is not pleasing to thee.'

"It was then Cúchulainn leaped the three high leaps, and the three south leaps of Luachair; and he remained for a long time without drink, without food, among the mountains; and where he slept each night was on the Slighi (road) of Midhluachair.

"Emer, in the meantime, went to visit Conobar to Emania; and she told him the state that Cúchulainn was in.

"Conobar sent the poets, and the professional men, and the Druids of Ulster to visit him, that they might arrest him, and that they might bring him to Emania along with them. He, however, attempted to kill the professional party. These pronounced Druidical incantations against him, until they laid hold of his legs and his arms, until he recovered a little of his senses. He then besought them for a drink. The Druids

gave him a drink of forgetfulness. The moment he drank the drink he did not remember Fand and all the things that he had done. There were, too, drinks of forgetfulness of her jealousy given to Emer, for she was in no better condition [than he]. Manannan in the meantime shook his cloak between Cúchulainn and Fand, to the end that they should never again meet. So that this was a vision of being stricken by the people of the *sidhe* [or fairy mansions] to Cúchulainn: for the demoniac power was great before the Faith; and such was its greatness that the demons used to corporeally tempt the people, and that they used to show them delights and secrets, as of how they would be in immortality. It was thus they used to be believed in. So that it was to phantoms the ignorant used to apply the names of *Sidhe* and *Aes Sidhe*.\*

Manannan appears from the following stories to have had other love affairs of a less legitimate character.

Ossian and Caeilte, with a small remnant of the Fianns, who are said to have survived by more than 150 years the fatal battle of Gowra, when all but these few had been killed, are represented as meeting with St. Patrick and others, and being questioned on many points of ancient lore. Among other questions put to Caeilte was why the name of Manannan's Cairn was given to a certain hillock, and he replied: "It was a warrior of the *Tuatha dé Danann*: *Aillen Mac Eogabail*, that fell in love with the wife of Manannan Mac Lir; while Aillen's sister, Aine, daughter of Eogabal, fell in love with Manannan, to whom again she was dearer than the whole human tribe besides. Aine asked of her brother Aillen: 'What is it that hath wasted the king-like stately formed that clothed thee once?' 'By my word and verily, young woman,' Aillen said, 'thine only self excepted, there is not of the human race one to whom I would disclose the matter'; and he told her: 'It is that I am enamoured of . . . Angus Finn's daughter and wife of Manannan.' 'In my hand lies the remedy for that,' cries Aine, 'for Manannan is in love with me, and if he give

\* "The Sick-bed of Cúchulainn," etc., from the *Yellow Book of Slane*, quoted by O'Curry in the *Atlantis Magazine* (1859), pp. 112-115.



thee his wife, I will as the price of procuring thee relief yield him my society. They, Aillen and Aine, came away as far as to this *tulach*, whither Manannan too (his wife with him) arrived. Aine took her seat at Manannan's right hand, and gave him three loving, passionate kisses; then they sought news one of the other. But when Manannan's wife saw Aillen she loved him . . . so Manannan handed over his own wife to Eogabal's son Aillen, himself taking Aillen's sister Aine."\*

"Tuag, daughter of Conall Collamair, son of Eirscél, King of Tara [was reared, apart from men, to be wooed by the King of Erin.] When the Feast of Tara was held by Conall Collamair, the folk of Ireland, both men and women, were gathered unto it. [Thither also] went Fiugail, son of Eogabail, a fosterling of Manannan Mac Lir. He chose Tuag, daughter of Conall Collamair, to take her with him (for Manannan) into the Land of Everliving Women. So by means of art magic he took her in her sleep, without her perceiving it, to the inver of Glas Mac. . . . He laid her down [still] sleeping by the side of the inver, so that he might go to take counsel with Manannan; but after he had gone, a wave came over her at the inver, and drowned her. Or maybe it was Manannan himself that was carrying her off, as is manifest in the stave:

The three waves of the whole of Erin:  
Clidna's wave, Rudraige's wave,  
And the wave that drowned Mac Lir's wife  
At the strand over Tuag Inbir.†

In another queer story about Manannan, written in the twelfth century, he appears as a huntsman with hounds:

"The hounds of Manannan Mac Lir and the hounds of Mod, from whom Insi Mod are named, met together around the pig that devastated the land about them, even Insi Mod. Unless the hounds had come between them and the pig it would have been a *criathar* as far as Albion, that is, it would have been a desert. The pig sprang before the hounds into the lake. The dogs rushed after it. It pressed them together on the

\* From the "Colloquy of the Ancients" in the *Book of Lismore*. Translation in O'Grady's *Silva Gadelica*, pp. 196, 197.

† The Bodleian Dinnsenchas. *Folklore*, vol. iii., p. 510.

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lough, and not a hound escaped from it alive without mangling, and without drowning. After that the pig went to the island which is on the lough. Hence Loch Con ("Lake of the Hounds"), and Muicc-inis ("Pig Island"):

The hounds of Manannan Mac Lir,  
And the hounds of Mod the very swift,  
A pig destroyed them with its maw (?)  
At Lough Con, at Muicc-inis.\*

Later Irish tradition considered that Manannan was immortal, and that he remained in Ireland till the time of St. Columba, when he endeavoured to be reconciled to the new faith. But as he did not succeed in this, he retired to Armenia, the country from which he had originally come.†

Manannan, as we have seen, was originally an Irish divinity, living in a mysterious island identified with the Isle of Man, who, after passing through numerous metamorphoses, became a man. The accounts, from Irish sources, of his connection with that island are, as we have seen, of the vaguest character, and, from purely native sources, our information about him is unfortunately all of comparatively recent origin, as the "Supposed True Chronicle of Man"‡ and "The Traditionary Ballad"§ both probably date from the sixteenth century, though doubtless founded on older traditions. The portion of the ballad relating to him is as follows:

Manannan Beg va mac y Leirr,  
Shen yn chie'd er ec row rieu ee:  
Agh myr share oddym's cur-my-ner,  
Cha row eh hene agh an-chreestee.  
Cha nee lesh e chliwe ren eh ee reayll,  
Cha nee lesh e hideyn, ny lesh e vhow;  
Agh tra vaikagh eh lhuingys troailt,  
Ollagh eh ee mygeayrt lesh kay.  
Yinnagh eh dooinney hassoo er broogh,  
Er-lhie'u shiu hene dy beagh ayn keead;  
As shen myr dreayll Manannan keoie  
Yn ellan shoh lesh eh cosney bwoid.  
Yn mayll d'eeck dagh unnane ass e cheer  
Va bart dy leagher ghlass dagh blein;  
As va shen orroo d'eeck myr keesh,  
Trooid magh ny cheerey dagh Oiel-Eoin.

\* From Bodleian copy of Dinnsenchas Irish Legends. Translated by Dr. Whiteley Stokes. *Folklore*, vol. iii., p. 497.

† *Manx Antiquities*, vol. i. *Manx Soc.*, vol. xv., p. 133. (Original source unknown.)

‡ *Folklore of the Isle of Man*, p. 5.

§ *Ibid.*

Paart ragh lesh y leagher seose  
Gyn yn slieau mooar ta heose Barool ;  
Paart elley aagagh yn leagher wass,  
Ec Manannan erskyn yn Keamool.

Myr shen eisht ren adsyn beaghey,  
Er-lhiam pene dy by-veg nyn geesh,  
Gyn kiarail as gyn imnea,  
Ny doccar dy lhieggey er nyn skeeys.\*

Manannan Beg† was son of Leirr,  
He was the first that e'er had her ;  
But as it seemeth unto me,  
He himself was but a heathen.

'Twas not with his sword he kept her,  
Nor with his arrows, nor his bow ;  
But when he would see ships sailing,  
He hid her right round with a fog.

He'd set a man upon a brow,  
You'd think there were a hundred there ;  
And thus did wild Manannan guard  
That island with all its booty.

The rent each paid out of the land  
Was a bundle of green rushes ;  
And that was on them for a tax  
Throughout the country each John's Eve.

Some went up with the rushes to  
The great mountain up at Barool ;  
Others would leave the grass below,  
With Manannan above Keamool.

In this way, then, they lived, I think  
Myself their tribute very small,  
Without care or anxiety,  
Or labour to cause weariness.‡

All that living tradition in Man knows of him is that the *Trie Cassyn*, or "Three Legs," proceeded out of the Tinwald Hill, together with a little man called *Manannan-bege-Mac y Leirr*, "Little Manannan son of Leirr," who rolled them as a wheel before him. This, they add, "was before the Gorees' days, who were kings in Dalby,§ and before the Danes held Peel Castle."||

Another tradition still extant is to the effect that St. Patrick found the island ruled by Manannan, who was called *Yn Dooiney Troor Cassagh*, "The Three-Legged Man," and that all his people, who were likewise three-legged, travelled about like a wheel turning round and round.¶ (See stories of "The Origin of the Arms of the Island" and "The Discovery of the Island."\*\*\*)

Another tradition speaks of him as *Yn*

*Maninagh* "The Manxman," who was the first man in Man, which he protected by a mist. If, however, his enemies succeeded in approaching the Manx coast in spite of the mist, he threw chips into the water, which became ships. His stronghold was Peel Castle, on the battlements of which he was able to make one man appear as a thousand. So he defended his island, and routed his enemies.

We have already given some account\* of the connection of Finn Mac Cumail with Man. He was the chief hero of the later Irish legends, which form a cycle entirely distinct from that of the heroic age.

In the following Irish tale, the original source of which is unknown, he is stated to have been the actual originator of the Isle of Man :

*The Isle of Man and Lough Neagh.*

"Finn, having defeated a Scotch giant, was pursuing him eastwards, but as the Scotch monster was more fleet of foot, he was being left behind. Finn, therefore, fearing that he might reach the sea and swim across before he could overtake him, thrust his hands into the ground, tore up the rocks and clay, and heaved them after him. But he miscalculated both height and distance, so that the mighty mass, which had filled the whole bed of the present Lough Neagh, flew over and past the giant, and did not lose its impetus till it fell in the midst of the Irish Sea. There it formed an island, afterwards called Man from Manannan Mac Lir.†

He also appears as a magician in the Manx story, which represents him as casting a spell over an island near Port Soderick, in consequence of which it was submerged, and the inhabitants transformed into blocks of granite ;‡ and, finally, in a verse of an old Manx song, he is described as an associate of fairies and demons.§ Campbell, however, like Professor Zimmer,|| considers him an historical personage, but regards him as a Celt, not a Norseman, remarking that he "is never called the king of any country or territory, but the King of the Finn, a body of

\* Train, *History of the Isle of Man*, pp. 50, 51.

† I.e., "little."

‡ Translation by A. W. Moore.

§ A village in the Isle of Man.

|| *Manx Soc.*, vol. v., p. 4.

¶ W. Cashen, Peel.

\*\*\* *Folklore of the Isle of Man*, p. 37.

\* *Folklore of the Isle of Man*, pp. 10-13.

† *Fictions of the Irish Celt*, Kennedy, p. 280.

‡ *Folklore of the Isle of Man*.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 10.

men who were raised, according to the traditions current in the Long Island and other parts of the Highlands, and in Ireland, to defend both countries against foreign invaders, more especially against the Scandinavians ;" and he notes that the scenes of the Finn stories are "all laid in Eirinn and Lochlan," and these would seem to have been border countries, so that possibly the stories relate to the time when the Norsemen occupied the Western Isles.\*

END OF CHAPTER I.



## Notes on Engravings of St. Alban's Abbey.

BY F. G. KITTON.

**T**HE collector of topographical prints, as well as the producer of them, serves a distinctly useful purpose in bringing together an assemblage of pictorial records of bygone and existing architectural antiquities — records that frequently prove very serviceable to the historian, and which, but for the collector, might have vanished like the scenes they depict. He who forms a collection of such prints, if only for their own sake, derives therefrom not only considerable interest, but often much amusement ; for, in the case of early engravings especially, the curious anomalies which are sometimes apparent, as well as the remarkable perspective drawing that many of them exhibit, cannot fail to excite a smile. On the other hand, he finds delight in the possession of beautiful specimens of the engraver's art — transcripts from paintings or drawings by distinguished artists who excelled in the careful delineation of architecture, both ecclesiastical and domestic.

Remembering that there exist many thousands of prints portraying the old cities and towns of England, with their cathedrals, abbeys, churches, streets, and ancient houses, the collector would be wise to confine his attention to one particular subject only, and

endeavour to make it as complete as possible, rather than attempt to acquire a miscellaneous and indiscriminate gathering of "odds and ends." The famous Abbey of St. Alban, for example, affords considerable scope for the collector who possesses a reasonable amount of enthusiasm for research.

Mr. Lewis Evans, F.S.A., who is probably the most ardent of collectors of Hertfordshire prints, has made a speciality of those relating to St. Alban's Abbey. He informs me that, out of a probable 200 distinct prints existing of the whole abbey, he has about 140, not including variations in inscriptions, cut-down blocks, etc. ; but, counting these variations and views of portions of the building, together with numerous engravings of the interior, he has acquired nearly 600 different representations of the Abbey. Notwithstanding the fact that his extraordinary collection is the result of many years' patience, Mr. Evans believes that there may be quite 300 engravings relating to the Abbey that he has not yet met with, or had the opportunity of obtaining. After inspecting his carefully and systematically arranged folios, one is able (almost at a glance, as it were) to realize the many chapters in the history of the sacred edifice that derives its name from England's Proto-Martyr. In the present paper I deal only with exterior views of the Abbey, and chiefly with such as possess special interest and value, either artistically or topographically.

The earliest known engraving of the Abbey is that contained in what purports to be a view of St. Albans and Verulamium as given in Speed's map of Hertfordshire, the date of which is about 1610. Here the building is seen from the south-west ; the whole picture is very curious, and so fanciful that it cannot be seriously taken as a truthful representation. A more accurate (although crude) presentment is that given in Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, first edition (vol. i. [1655], pp. 176, 178), where we find two views of the old Abbey, viz., from the north and the south respectively, drawn and engraved by Daniel King. The first of these quaint plates bears, in the left upper corner, the words, "Ecclesiæ olim Conventualis S<sup>t</sup>i Albani facies Septentrionalis," and on the right an elaborate coat-of-arms having the following

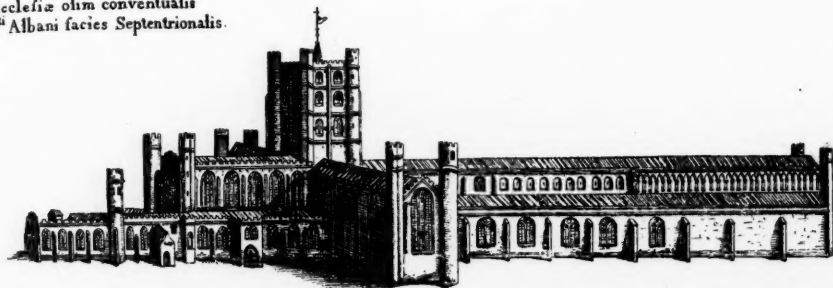
\* *Western Highlands.* Introduction, p. v.

inscription below: "Tantium cinerum ne pereat crypta. P. Chr: Terne, Med: D." The other plate is similarly inscribed, "Ecclesie olim Conventualis S<sup>i</sup> Albani facies australis" (on right), and another coat-of-arms surrounding the legend, "In memoriam Ecclesie S<sup>i</sup> Albani protomartiris Anglorum hoc posuit Galfridus Palmer Arm:" the drawing of the architecture in these engravings is inaccurate in many respects—as, for example, the length of the nave, which is much exaggerated; it will also be observed that while, in the first plate, the tower is represented as having a short spire, or "spike," with a vane, the second picture is remarkable for the absence of that particular feature.\* The latter print clearly shows the

Church of St. Alban," and "The South Prospect," etc., respectively.

In 1723 a large print of "The North Front of the Antient & Famous Church of St. Alban" was issued by C. Dicey and Co., of "Aldermay Church-Yard, London," and measures 21 inches by 16 inches. This was drawn by Nicholas Hawksmoor (a scholar of Sir Christopher Wren), and engraved in line by B. Cole; it also presents, as a background to the picture, a fanciful representation of what is intended as a view of St. Albans and Verulam, a southern prospect of the Abbey itself being included therein; the lower portion of the plate contains a ground-plan of the Abbey. To commemorate a restoration of the Abbey, a slightly larger en-

Ecclesie olim conventualis  
S<sup>i</sup> Albani facies Septentrionalis.



*Samuel King delin. et sculp.*

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY FROM THE NORTH.

*Facsimile of an engraving by Daniel King, 1655.*

remains of the cloister arches on the face of the south wall, and in both we see the little bell-turret above the roof of the Lady Chapel, then (and for many years subsequently) used as the Grammar-school. A later state of these engravings by King may be distinguished by the fact that they give translations into English of the Latin inscriptions, "The North Prospect of y<sup>e</sup> Sometyes Conuentuall

\* The slender spire so often to be found surmounting the towers of Hertfordshire churches is familiarly known as the "Hertfordshire spike." That formerly existing on the tower of St. Alban's Abbey was erected in the fifteenth century by Abbot Wheathampsted, and demolished in 1833; this "spike" was substituted for Abbot Trumpington's octagonal lantern, a structure which, doubtless, considerably enhanced the architectural beauty of the building. *Vide Ashdown's St. Albans: Historical and Picturesque, 1893.*

graveing of this plate was issued about the same time, signed "Hawksmoor, architectus. J. Kip, fecit. G. Hulett, sc." Both these Hawksmoor engravings are undoubtedly rare, and there is a reproduction—a small quarto plate—which is probably as scarce; in a scroll above the picture is inscribed the title "The famous Church of St. Alban, Protomartyr of Great Britain; with a View of the present Town & Anc<sup>t</sup> City of Verulam," and below, "To the Reverend Mr. Arch-Deacon Stubbs this Plate & y<sup>e</sup> Plan are gratefully acknowledged" (*sic*). This was the plate prepared by T. Harris for Stevens' additions to Dugdale's *Monasticon*, 1722-3. The Abbey portion only has been more recently engraved on wood by Martin, on a much reduced scale.

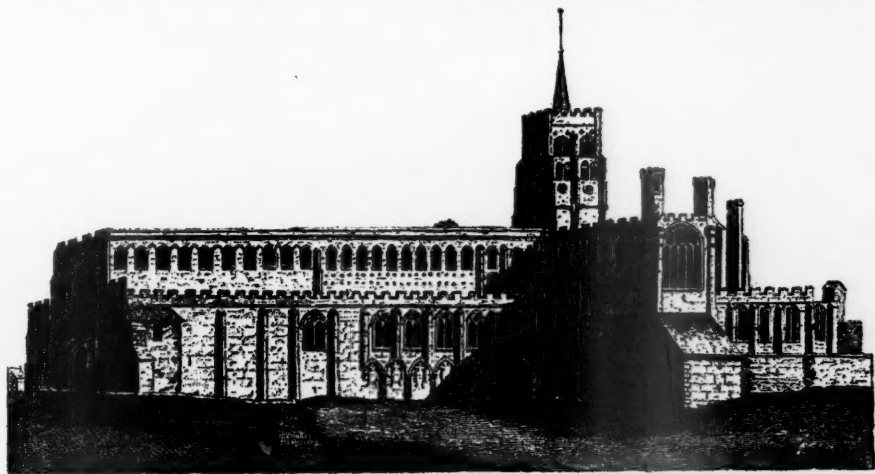
Samuel and Nathaniel Buck are responsible



for the designing and engraving of a south-west view of the Abbey as it appeared in 1737, the date of this print, folio size. The principal features of King's south view are here observable, but the designer has enhanced the topographical value of the picture by introducing the great monastic Gateway,\* and the remains of the western wall of that portion of the monastery which is believed to have been the *Aula Regis*, or the King's Hall; also the great window inserted by Wheathampsted in the south transept, which was destroyed by a storm in 1703.†

the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council," etc., and particulars as to the history of the structure are also given.

The last-mentioned print has been frequently copied. The best of these reproductions is an unsigned engraving (dated 1819), on the same scale, of the Abbey only. A plate unsigned by artist or engraver appeared in *England Displayed*. This is of small folio size, and includes both Abbey and Gateway. All Buck's faults are exaggerated, and in some respects the artist has taken great liberties with the original. For instance,



ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY FROM THE SOUTH-WEST, 1737.

*From an engraving by S. and N. Buck.*

Although the *technique* of Buck's engraving is good, there are faults in drawing, the tower not being massive enough, and the "spike" surmounting it much too elongated. This "Prospect" is "humbly inscribed . . . to the Right Reverend Father in God, Edmund, Lord Bishop of London, Dean of his Majesties Chapel Royal, One of

the number of windows in the clerestory of the nave is reduced from twenty-three (as correctly given by Buck) to sixteen. The other reproductions of Buck's view are mostly adaptations (with or without the Gateway), and on a much smaller scale, varying from 8vo. to 16mo. The most satisfactory of these was engraved for the first volume of *A New Display of the Beauties of England*; another, which appears in *A Description of England and Wales* (1769), vol. iv., is wrongly described as a *north-west* view, and shows a much taller "spike"; a third, published in *England and Wales Illustrated* (1764), vol. i., bears the names of B. Ralph and J. Ryland, draughtsman and engraver respectively; a

\* Afterwards used as the common gaol, and now as the Grammar-school.

† The Wheathampsted window was succeeded by another with frame and tracery of wood, which remained until 1832, when a stone window of Perpendicular design was inserted. The latter was removed in 1890 by Lord Grimthorpe, who substituted lancets representing the "Five Sisters" window in York Minster.

fourth is dated 1819, but unsigned; a fifth was engraved by Metcalf; in a sixth (engraved by Taylor, and published, "according to Act of Parliament," by Alex. Hogg), also undated, only a fragment of the monastic wall is delineated, while the drawing of details is altogether incorrect; another version, published by J. Robinson and Co., 1769 (for the *Ladies' Magazine*), shows a "spike" so enormous as to resemble a lofty spire, and is disfigured by other inaccuracies. With regard to the last-mentioned plate, a curious error was made by the copyist, who translated the fragment of monastic wall into a substantial flight of steps leading up to the exterior of the south aisle!

A plan of St. Albans, containing a south (but described as a south-west) view of the Abbey, was published in 1766 by A. Dury, the drawing by M. Wren, engraved by J. Chev<sup>rs</sup>. Although the tower and transept are supposed to be in perspective, the remainder of the structure is shown as an elevation, while the length of the Lady Chapel is represented as being extremely short. There is also a pen lithograph, by C. J. W. W(inter), portraying the south view, which purports to have been taken "from an old print, 1767"; but this date must be wrong, for the lithograph depicts in the transept the Wheathampsted window, which was destroyed in 1703. There is also a three-sided castellated structure (at one time, I believe, the residence of the headmaster of the Grammar-school) abutting on the south wall, near the west end, which I have not noticed in any other engraving. About 1783, two etchings by B. Green appeared of the south transept and Lady Chapel respectively. A south-east view, engraved by Sparrow, and published by S. Hooper, 1787, appeared in Grose's *Antiquities of England and Wales*; although rather crudely drawn, the engraving is delicately wrought, the proportions of tower and other structural features being fairly correct. This plate was afterwards copied by Metcalf, on a somewhat larger scale, for Newcome's *History of St. Alban's Abbey*, 1795.

In the same year (1787), three interesting engravings of St. Alban's Abbey were published, from drawings by Jacob Schnebillie, draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries, to which office he was appointed on the recommendation of the then president, the

Earl of Leicester, who, in his park at Hertford, accidentally saw him for the first time while sketching. He was the son of a Swiss confectioner who settled in England; for a time he followed his father's business, but his talent for sketching induced him to give up the manufacture of sweetmeats in favour of Art, in which he soon excelled. His speciality was pictorial architecture, and he executed several drawings (the majority of which he afterwards etched and published) of important architectural antiquities in Great Britain. His three representations of St. Alban's Abbey\* were etched by himself and aquatinted by F. Jukes, whose name also appears as the publisher. Schnebillie died in 1792, "after an illness occasioned by too intense an application to professional engagements, which terminated in a total debility of body." The *Gentleman's Magazine* of that date declares that "few artists produced more specimens of their talents in their particular departments than Mr. Schnebillie in the last four years of his life, which was the short space of time that he seriously occupied in such pursuits."

Schnebillie's views of the Abbey, quarto size, represent it as seen from the south-west, north-west, and north-east respectively. The first of these makes the most satisfactory picture, although the drawing is not absolutely accurate, the tower, with its "spike," being too tall in proportion to the rest of the building, while the front of the transept is too broad; for the sake of effect, the artist has also taken the liberty of transferring the river Ver (which, in reality, is some distance away) to a field contiguous to the Abbey. The print also affords a glimpse of the Great Gateway and the King's Stables, the latter having long been demolished. In the north-west view the tower is too massive, and the west front, with its Perpendicular window, too narrow; the trees and Monastery wall adjacent to the western porch have disappeared, but fragments of the wall seen on the left, enclosing private gardens on the north side of the Abbey, are discernible. The third engraving (that is, the south-east view) is very vigorously aquatinted; here, on the contrary,

\* Schnebillie made four drawings in St. Albans, viz., three of the Abbey and one of the Clock Tower and Market Cross, all of which were engraved.

the tower is not massive enough, but otherwise the details are fairly accurate, the Lady Chapel making a most effective foreground. The Schnebbilie prints are comparatively rare. A few impressions were coloured, and these are exceedingly scarce.

A very interesting south-west view of the Abbey, engraved by Birrell, was published in 1790 by E. Harding, No. 132, Fleet Street. It purports to have been "copied by F. Grosse [Grose], Esq., from an Ancient Drawing said to have been made by Livens, a Disciple of Rembrandt." The original drawing, in wash (*circa* 1640), is included in a collection of Hertfordshire views presented (I understand) to the British Museum (*King's Maps and Drawings*, vol. xv.) by Baskerfield, once Mayor of St. Albans; its dimensions (8vo.) are about the same as those of the engraved reproduction. The architectural details are, on the whole, well rendered, although exception might be made to certain features, such as window traceries; while the engraver has misunderstood the artist in representing the presbytery as a continuation of the south transept; it will also be noticed that an ordinary flag-staff is substituted for the then existing Wheathampsted "spike." This engraving is especially valuable in depicting what remained at that time of the monastic buildings. To the right of the centre are the King's Garners, and to the extreme left the King's Stables are shown, backed by the Great Gateway, while near the foreground of the picture, and almost in a line with the west front of the Abbey, we see the ancient Water Gate, also of monastic origin. On the plate is engraved a reference to Shakespeare's *Henry VI.*, Part II., act ii., scene i., which contains an account of the miracle (!) wrought by St. Alban in restoring the sight of an ostensible blind man. I have said that this print is described as a copy of a drawing said to have been made by Livens, a disciple of Rembrandt. On referring to Pilkington's *Dictionary of Painters*, I am unable to discover the name "Livens," but it seems to me pretty certain that Jan Lievens (a Dutch painter, born in 1607) is the real author of the work, as he visited England during the reign of Charles I. (1625-49), and was patronized by the King during his three years' stay in this country. Lievens, however, was not a pupil of Rem-

brandt, but a *fellow-disciple* of that famous painter in the studio of Peter Lastman, another distinguished Dutch artist; hence probably arose the confusion of facts. The drawing is a very beautiful study; though it has been three times engraved (once upon wood), none of the reproductions has done justice to the original.

In 1791 a remarkable engraving of the Abbey, as seen from the south-east, was published in the *General Magazine and Impartial Review*. It was drawn by G. Beck and engraved by I. Barlow. Although undoubtedly intended as a true picture, this print fails to give the faintest idea of the original at any period of its eventful history; indeed, the utter absence of portraiture is absolutely ludicrous, and can only be accounted for by the supposition that the artist, when producing his drawing, relied only upon his memory, notwithstanding the fact that he has introduced a portrait of himself in the act of sketching. Were it not that the surroundings to some extent portray the actual environment of the sacred edifice (such as the Great Gateway and the river Ver), it would be reasonable to doubt that the picture was really meant to represent St. Alban's Abbey. True, it indicates the presence of Norman work in the tower and turrets, but the most striking feature of the building, viz., the enormous nave, is conspicuous by its absence.

I pass from this artistic *jeu d'esprit* to what is probably the first engraving of the Abbey executed during the present century—a south-west view drawn and engraved by J. Sparrow (undated), depicting the edifice environed by trees, with the river in the foreground. A more important delineation, however, appeared in 1802; it is also a south-west view (4to.), engraved by W. Byrne, F.S.A., from a drawing by T. Hearne, F.S.A. This fine print gives a general view of the structure and its sylvan surroundings, with water and a rustic bridge in the foreground. Two years later, the same artist and engraver produced a companion plate of the Abbey as seen from the south-east, also a very artistic presentment, although the drawing is somewhat careless in the rendering of the tower turrets and window-heads; the lighting-up of the picture is, how-

ever, excellent, and the same may be said of the engraver's *technique*.

Contemporary with Hearne and Byrne's earlier plates, there was published in the *Beauties of England and Wales* a distant view of the Abbey from the south-west, the picture also depicting a portion of the ancient walls of Verulam. This print, delicately engraved by J. Greig from a painting by G. Arnald,\* portrays the Great Gateway, the "Old Fighting Cocks" Inn,† and the winding River Ver. Three years later (1805) there appeared a much larger aquatint engraving of the south-west view, engraved by T. Cartwright from a picture by the same artist—G. Arnald. The first state of this plate, which measures 18 inches by 14 inches, is wrongly described as the *north-west* aspect, but the error was subsequently rectified. Here we have a nearer view of the Abbey and Great Gateway than in Arnald's smaller plate (the tower of the former is again too slim); the "Fighting Cocks" is on the right, and in the immediate foreground is the river, with rustic bridge and cattle crossing the stream. Plain and coloured impressions were issued, both now being scarce. In 1804 Messrs. Vernor and Hood issued a south-east view, which was engraved by Storer from a drawing by G. Shepherd. The artist selected almost identically the same point of view as Hearne's of two years previously, and carried out his picture on practically the same lines, but not with his predecessor's artistic feeling for effect, although the drawing and perspective are more exact. The plate (which appeared in one of the numerous works published at the time, descriptive of London and its environs) was reprinted in 1814 by J. and J. Cundee. G. Shepherd is also responsible for a drawing of the west view, engraved by R. Roffe for the *Beauties of England and Wales* (1805), a much more foreshortened representation than Schnebillie's north-west aspect, but retaining many of the same features, notably the walls and gardens; but the trees had disappeared. Shepherd's delineation of the great west window of Perpendicular design (lately destroyed by Lord Grimthorpe) is good, but the tower, judging

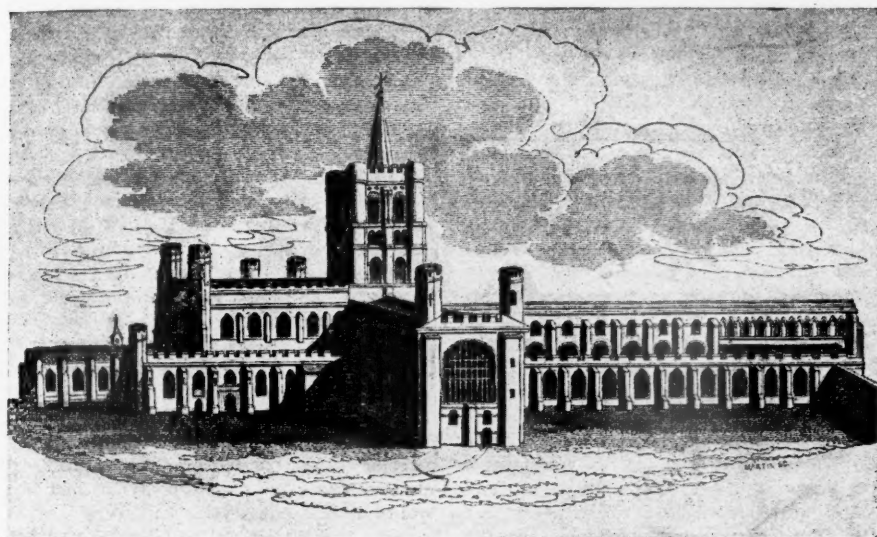
by the glimpse here given, would be much too narrow if carried out. Near the entrance-porch is depicted a burial scene, with a group of mourners. In 1815 Shepherd produced another interesting print, showing the Abbey as seen from the south-east. It was engraved in aquatint "from an original drawing finished on the spot, Aug. 1815," and published during the following year by Burgis and Co. The entrance to a passage, which, until recent years, was used as a public thoroughfare between the Lady Chapel and the Saint's Chapel, is clearly indicated, and the print would be an excellent and true picture of the Abbey as it then appeared but for the incorrect rendering of the nave, which is inaccurate as regards dimensions and perspective. An adaptation of this plate, engraved on copper by J. Walsh, was afterwards issued; also a small wood-engraving of the same.

In 1808, a north-east view, as seen from the Bank garden, was drawn and engraved for the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet* by J. Greig, who, it will be remembered, reproduced Arnald's south-west view of 1802. In this small print the artist has removed a portion of the garden wall in order to expose the entrance to the passage above referred to. The *Cabinet* also contained a distant view of the Abbey from the west, and a south view, as seen from the site of the present Rectory; the latter was engraved by I. Storer, the draughtsman's name not being mentioned. The same picture was re-engraved by Storer a few years subsequently for an anonymous *History of Verulam and St. Albans*, published in 1815 by Shaw, a local bookseller, and this plate (with a further alteration in the imprint) reappeared in Williams's *History of Verulam*, issued by Langley, in 1822. Two years later than the appearance of the *Cabinet* we find, in a plan of St. Albans published by Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe (as a supplement to the *Beauties of England and Wales*), a small engraving by J. Roper of the south-west aspect of the Abbey, from a drawing by G. Cole. Contemporary with this there appeared an important addition to the already extensive list of engravings of St. Alban's Abbey, viz., the south, west, and east elevations drawn by John Carter, and engraved by

\* The name is spelt *Arnald* in my proof impression of the plate.

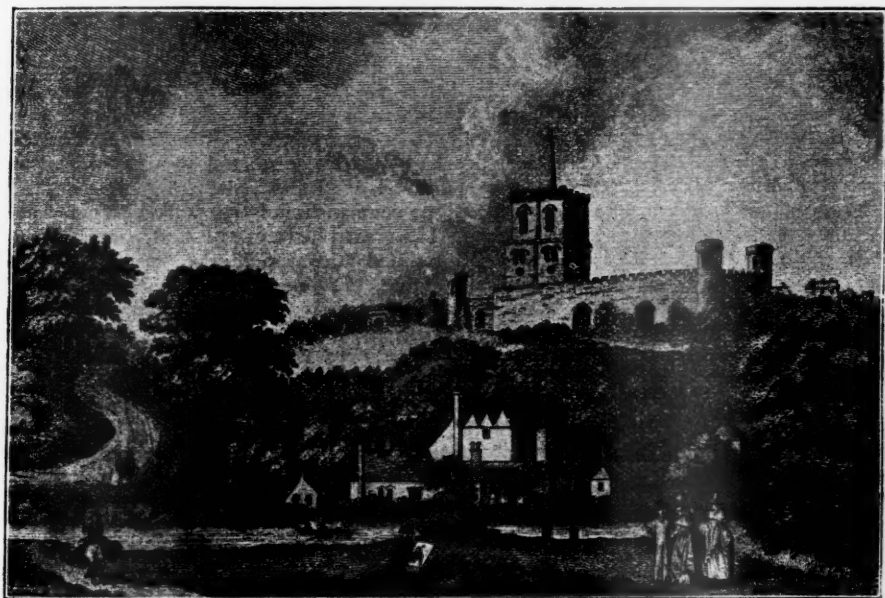
† Originally a monastic fishing-house.





THE NORTH FRONT OF ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

*From a drawing by Hawksmoor, 1723.*



ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

*From a drawing by G. Beck, 1791.*

James Basire for the series of English cathedrals published by the London Society of Antiquaries, 1810. These large and fairly accurate plates are architectural drawings to scale, and, as such, are extremely valuable; they do not, of course, pretend to be artistic. Carter also made a very small etching of the south view, from a rough sketch executed in 1775, which was published in 1786, and included in 1839 in the collection of his tiny etchings entitled *Specimens of Gothic Architecture and Ancient Buildings in England*; the same series included three other St. Albans subjects.

Clutterbuck's *History of Hertfordshire* contains an excellent general view of St. Albans and its Abbey, from the south-east, as seen from Verulam walls. It was engraved by G. Cooke from a drawing by C. Varley (1815), and the artist has succeeded in producing a satisfactory picture; indeed, Cooke's plates for Clutterbuck are rightly regarded as the best work he ever accomplished. On the left is seen the Great Gateway, on the right the Clock Tower with a cluster of houses, in the middle distance the winding Ver, with clumps of trees here and there, while in the foreground are harvestmen at work. In 1817 there appeared in a small 16mo. volume, entitled *Picturesque Rides and Walks around London*, a coloured aquatint of the south-east view, drawn and engraved by Hassell, which shows the wall then enclosing this portion of the Abbey. Four years later (1820) Nasmyth (probably Patrick Nasmyth, the well-known landscape-painter) essayed a picture of the south view, as seen from the narrow coach-road at the rear of Holywell House, the residence of the Spencer family, which was demolished in 1840. This picture (then the property of the publisher, T. Gosden, of St. Martin's Lane) was engraved on a small scale; the Abbey is seen on the left, partly obscured by trees overhanging the roadway. This plate is interesting as giving an unusual aspect of the sacred building, as well as affording a glimpse of the departed Holywell House, on the site of which now stand a few poor cottages.

A large lithograph by F. Calvert, published by W. Cole in 1822, portrays the Abbey from the south-east, incorrectly described as the south-west. This is a rare and curious print, inaccurate in many respects as to details,

especially as to the form of the turrets of the south transept; the nave, also, is too short, and the Great Gateway is omitted altogether. A large plate, drawn and engraved in 1824 by John Coney, also of the south-east view, was published in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, the extended edition, folio, projected in 1812 and completed in 1830; the architecture is carefully drawn and vigorously engraved, the sky being machine-ruled. The imprint states that it was published by Longman and Co., Harding, Mavor, and Lepard, and Joseph Harding. In 1824 were also produced the beautiful series of steel engravings depicting interior and exterior views of the Abbey, from drawings by J. P. Neale, and published by him in a work entitled *Views of the most interesting Collegiate and Parochial Churches in Great Britain*. As I am dealing only with exterior views, I must limit my remarks to the two plates that come within that category, one of which, engraved by W. Wallis, shows the south side, with the remains of the cloister arches clearly defined, the other being a south-east prospect, engraved by T. Barber. These artistic and delicately-executed engravings are accurate representations, and therefore very reliable.

The *Builder* of March 7, 1891, published a capital drawing (photo-lithographed by Sprague and Co.) of the Abbey from the south-east as it appeared in 1859. It is No. 3 of a series of cathedrals in England and Wales contributed to that journal by Mr. H. W. Brewer, and is a good example of the penmanship of that skilled draughtsman. The greater part of the Lady Chapel being omitted, the opportunity was afforded of giving prominence to other architectural features, such as the rich window-tracery, the passage entrance, etc. This is an interesting *souvenir* of the old Abbey before it was touched by the unsympathetic, though generous, hand of Lord Grimthorpe. The same praise cannot, alas! be bestowed upon Mr. Brewer's more recent presentment of the Abbey—I mean the south view he executed for the Stationers' Company's almanack, 1894. It is a picture of the ancient fabric as seen after the final restoration, and, apart from a certain want of care in the delineation of some of the details, the artist has rearranged the environment for the sake of enhancing

the pictorial effect. For example, the "Old Fighting Cocks" Inn is shown as standing on the site of the Rectory, and the river is made to run about thirty yards from the Cathedral, whereas it is a much greater distance away.

In my collection are three pretty undated prints, 8vo. in size, each portraying the Abbey and immediate surroundings as seen from the south. One is engraved by W. Henshall from a drawing by C. Marshall, and bears both a French and an English sub-title. This view, which is one of three representing

altered and the plate reprinted in an illustrated edition of Hume's *History of England*, which was issued by Virtue and Son. A third plate is obviously a copy of the above, although the composition and effect have been considerably altered, doubtless with the idea of passing it off as an original picture. Note, for instance, the substitution of a ploughman for the harvesters, and the introduction of a rustic figure with dog near a foot stile on the left. This was drawn and engraved for Dugdale's *England and Wales Delineated*, but neither the name of the artist



ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

As "restored" by Lord Grimthorpe.

objects of interest in the town, was published by Simpkin, Marshall and Co., etc., and is taken from a spot contiguous to the silk-mill; it includes the "Fighting Cocks" Inn, with a timber-waggon crossing the stream. The second plate, drawn by T. Allom from a sketch by Prior, and engraved by H. Adlard, gives a more distant view, from a point near Verulam Hills; there are trees in the middle distance, and harvesters at work in the nearest field. This plate appeared in Dr. Beattie's *Castles and Abbeys*, published in 1842, and the imprint, which included the name of James S. Virtue, was subsequently slightly

nor engraver is appended. There is also a small undated lithograph by J. D. Harding of the north-west view—a spirited drawing made additionally attractive by the introduction of a rustic bridge and a sheet of water in the foreground; the latter, I believe, never had any existence in fact.

Before concluding my list, I ought to mention certain local productions that deserve mention. Neale's comprehensive volume on the Abbey contains several well-drawn illustrations (reproduced by photo-lithography), the work of an architectural draughtsman rather than that of an artist, but valuable for

the careful rendering of details. There is a large chalk lithograph by J. H. Buckingham of the south-east view; and, finally, two interesting lithographs, published in St. Albans several years ago by Rayment and W. Langley, of the south prospect, some impressions being tastefully coloured.

N.B.—My thanks are due to Mr. Lewis Evans, F.S.A., and Mr. Herbert C. Wroot, for kind assistance in compiling these notes.



## Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

NO. XXXIX.—THE WARRINGTON MUSEUM.

By J. WARD, F.S.A.



THE average municipal museum is the appendage of a free library, holding an altogether minor place in the estimation of both general public and urban authority, and this subordination is accentuated by the usual designation of the combined institution, "*Free Library and Museum*." But with regard to Warrington, in name at least, the reverse is the case. The Free Library there is a department of the institution known as the "*Warrington Museum*," which began its career as a subscription library, founded in 1759, and taken over by the Corporation in 1848 to form part of the latter institution.

The building which bears the above name is a brick-and-stone structure, erected about forty years ago, sombre and solid, and with little claim to architectural beauty. The rooms devoted to the library are cramped and ill-arranged, but the museum department is decidedly better off. Two natural history rooms and a picture-gallery are light, spacious, and well-proportioned, although lacking in architectural merit, like the exterior. The other exhibition spaces are better described as vestibules and lobbies than rooms. As might be expected in a museum of forty years' standing, many of the glass cases are very much behind present-day requirements. They are heavy, inconvenient, and—greatest of a curator's trials—

freely pervious to dust; but some of the newer cases are all that can be desired. Taken as a whole, the museum has a well-cared-for appearance; and while it is true that some of its exhibits, particularly those in the antiquarian section, are open to improvement in respect to arrangement, display, and descriptive adjuncts, others, especially the natural history groups, are most admirable in these respects, and certainly are much in advance of what one too frequently meets with in larger and wealthier provincial museums.

As in most institutions of the sort, the exhibits are of a miscellaneous character, and, as is equally frequent, natural history absorbs the lion's share of space and attention. Archæology, however, is well represented, especially in its local phase; it seems, indeed, as though most of the more important finds of the district during the last few decades had gravitated to this museum. The less-advanced treatment of the archæological collection is by no means due to any remissness or lethargy on the part of the able curator, Mr. C. Madeley—his excellent work in the natural history department amply proves his capability and enthusiasm. But it is the old, old story: inadequate support and consequent undermanning, the income for all purposes last year being only £1,100. The ever-growing demands of the library had, years ago, left Mr. Madeley but little time for the museum. It is only of late, since he has had an assistant-curator, that he has been able to carry out a "spirited policy" in this department, which already has had most happy results.

Giving precedence to local antiquities, our inspection will begin with the large series of objects—the chief feature of the museum—from the site of the Roman station at Wilderspool, a suburb of Warrington. This station was situated on a *lingula*, that is, an angle of land at the confluence of two streams, which, in the present case, are the Mersey and the Cress Brook. So much has the site been built upon and otherwise interfered with during the present century, that all visible remains of a camp have disappeared; and there is little probability that the large finds of past times will be repeated. A large number of objects of this period



were turned up during the construction of a canal in 1801-3, but there appears to have been no attempt to collect and preserve them. On two previous occasions, 1770 and 1787, similar finds were made, those of the former date being sufficient to form a small museum at the house of a Mr. Ireland. More finds are recorded for 1823, 1831, 1867, and the four or five following years, those of the last-mentioned years being the chief source of the museum series we are about to consider. Formerly a portion of the site was known as the Town Field; and this appears to have originally formed part of a rectangular area of about sixteen acres, which presumably represented the ancient camp. But the whole extent of ground over which Roman remains have been found is about thirty-six acres.

It is almost unnecessary to say that, being an important Roman station, its ancient name has been the subject of many an antiquarian dispute. The theory of the late Dr. Kendrick, whose able investigations have thrown many lights on Roman Cheshire and Lancashire, was that it was the Condate of Antonine (*Reliquary*, vol. xi.). On the other hand, the late Mr. W. Watkin (*Roman Cheshire*) regarded it as Veratinum, and he identified Condate with Kinderton. To enter into so intricate a dispute is outside our range; but it probably occurs to the reader that if the latter is right, the names Warrington and Kinderton are derived respectively from Veratinum and Condate—then what becomes of the confident theory of some place-name etymologists which makes the former place tenanted by, and named after, the warlike Warings?

The Wilderspool objects in the museum were collected and presented by Dr. Kendrick. In a small but most useful illustrated guide, written by him about twenty-two years ago, they are conveniently divided into stone, earthenware, glass, metal, and lead objects, animal remains, and coins; and it is hardly necessary to say that the earthenware greatly predominates. Those of stone are by no means numerous or important, consisting merely of pieces of columns and querns, whetstones, and spindle-whorls. Fragmentary specimens of roofing-tiles and bricks indicate that they were of ordinary character

and quite devoid of inscriptions. There are an unusually large number of fragments of mortaria of the common white, buff, and red ware, some of the rims bearing inscriptions, and others having the unusual feature of lateral handles. Amphoræ and ampullæ of similar ware are, of course, present. In finer varieties of the same ware are several strainers and thuribles, and a lamp, the only one found at Wilderspool; but the most valuable specimen is an imperfect theatrical mask. It was thus described by Mr. H. Syer Cuming in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, vol. xxvii.: "We must press on to the crowning glory of the late discoveries, the very gem of the present assemblage of relics; in short, the rarest and most precious object which the excavations at Wilderspool have afforded—a veritable antique *persona*, or mask of terracotta. . . . Deeply must we regret that this visor comes to us in such a shattered and fragmentary state; but enough is preserved to show that it is of ample size to cover the human face, the eyes, nostrils, and mouth being open to allow sight, respiration, and voice to proceed without interruption. There have been two perforations towards the lower part of each cheek, and probably the same number on each side of the forehead, through which cords passed to lace the mask to a cap, hood, or wig, which covered the head of the actor, for I presume there cannot be a doubt that it was fabricated for the *theatrum*. . . . Julius Pollux enumerates twenty-five masks for tragedy, exclusive of those required for the personation of certain heroes, etc., and forty-three for comedy, so that it seems perfectly hopeless to attempt to identify the Wilderspool visor with any special name that has descended to us; but I think we may safely pronounce it a *persona tragica*, from the grave and almost ghastly expression of countenance." Some of the vessels of this class of pottery are of the variety termed by Dr. Kendrick "rough-cast." The peculiar rough surfaces of these appear to have been produced by sprinkling powdered clay upon the surface while still moist, and then, when dry, fixing it by dipping the vessel into a bath of "slip," or clay-wash. The specimens of black and gray pottery do not call for any

special notice, for they are precisely such as are turned up on most Roman sites. Those of Samian ware are numerous, and some of them are fine examples of the pottery; the more perfect belonged to bowls, acetabula, and pateræ. On not a few of the fragments are the remains of lead rivets, used in repairing the vessels when broken, a not unusual feature, yet interesting, as showing how highly the old owners esteemed the ware. The following is a tolerably complete list of the potters' names on the Wilderspool Samian specimens:

ALBINI'M	CREM . . .	REGINI'M
ANAILLI'M	DEC . . .	SACRAPO'F
ATTICI'M	DONATI'M	O'SORINI
CELSI'M	FELIC . .	TITILLVS'FE
CINNAMI	OF'FLAVI'GER	TITVRI'M
CIV . . .	FUSCI	VETERI'M
COCILLI	OF'LC'VIRIL	VORANO
COCVRO'F	NICANI	. . . EVIRIL
CLA . .	PRI . . .	. . OC
	PAVILLI	. ELLINI'M

Glass is moderately well represented; the most remarkable specimens are the fragments of two bracelets. They are of opaque white glass, streaked or stained with pale green on the surface. Dr. Kendrick considered them to be quite unique.

The bronze objects offer no points of special interest. They consist of studs or buttons, bodkins, pins, knobs, handles, buckles, fibulæ, etc.\* Among the iron objects is a large fire-dog, described, but incorrectly figured, in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, vol. xix. It consists essentially of a bar of iron, each extremity bent in opposite directions, so—



At B, the bar rests upon an arched piece of iron, so that the whole is a tripod, A serving as the third foot. At C is a ring or loop, through which the front bar was passed. The fellow dog was not found. There are many other iron objects of this period shown

\* Since writing this article, the museum has acquired several fibulæ found at Wilderspool in 1867 and following years. These are bow-shaped, and one is enamelled.

—nails, hasps, bolts, hooks, staples, wall-cramps, keys, a padlock, modelling tool, horse's bit, axe, cleaver, shackle, etc. Among these are some clusters of nails used for sandal-soles, the chief peculiarity of which is that they have a distinct thread, "proving that the Romans were acquainted with the screw." These iron objects, as a rule, exhibit "the blistering effects of intense fire," which must be assigned to "some conflagration, probably wilful, which has enveloped and devastated the entire Roman station." The coins are relatively few for so important a site, and they range from Vespasian to Marcus Aurelius.

There are many remains of Roman Britain from other localities in this museum. Among these we may mention tiles from Silchester, York, Wroxeter, and Slack (Cam-bodunum), the latter inscribed COHT II BR; tesserae from Aldborough, fragments of tessellated pavement from Leicester, cement and concrete from Bulstrode and Melandra Castle, sepulchral urns from Hartford, and Winnington, near Northwich, and from Stretton, near Warrington; Samian ware from Kinderton, Verulam, and Manchester; bronze vessels from Chester, and pottery of lower grades from other places.

From Chesterton, a small bronze figure has found its way to this museum. It is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, with a pedestal, helmet, and right hand up in the attitude of holding a spear, which, however, has disappeared. A handleless variety of amphoræ from London helps to fix the period of an undescribed one of very similar shape and texture in the Cardiff Museum. A small, two-handled, amphora-shaped vessel of gray ware came from the Hartford mentioned above. It is beautiful in shape, and about 8 inches high. There are also relating to Roman Britain many plans of famous tessellated pavements, rubbings of inscriptions, and casts, one being that of a small domestic altar (from Manchester?). Besides these, the museum contains a miscellaneous assortment of ancient Continental-Roman, Græco-Roman, and Egyptian objects, which, however, are not worth enumerating here, as they are such as most enthusiastic tourists to Italy, Greece, and Egypt bring back with them as mementos of their wanderings.

We will now recede into Pre-Roman Britain. A remarkably well-arranged and well-labelled case is devoted to stone and bronze implements. The Pleistocene period is rather inadequately represented by a few flint hachès and flakes from Abbeville and St. Acheul in France, and from Broomhill and Warren Hill in England. Those which belong to later times, and which, from a geological point of view, are best described as Post-Pleistocene, are extremely well selected and instructive. Some of them are obviously of Neolithic Age; others are typically Bronze Age specimens; but, as usually is the case, the antiquity of the majority cannot be defined so precisely. Eighty or more specimens were purchased at the recent sale of a portion of the collection of the late Thomas Bateman, of Derbyshire, and many of them were obtained from that county and the adjacent parts of Staffordshire. The arrow-heads of this series are particularly pleasing, and exhibit almost every known shape. Two grooved axe-hammers of basalt, from Middlesex (29 P and 125 L in Bateman's *Catalogue of Antiquities*), are of unusual form, there being none similar figured in Evans' *Ancient Stone Implements*. Five perforated axe-hammers are those of the catalogue, Nos. 92 P, 109 L, 137 L, 311 P, 313 P. The locality of Warrington has furnished several fine specimens of the same. One over 9 inches long came from Dean, near Bolton; and another, very similar to Fig. 140, *Evans*, most beautifully and carefully finished, from a barrow at Middleton, near Warrington. The last is particularly interesting, as it was buried with a bronze dagger in a cinerary urn, both dagger and fragments of the urn being shown in the present case. The fragments indicate that the urn was of the usual Bronze Age type, and that the deep rim was decorated with impressions of twisted thong to form a chevron pattern. The dagger is very small, about 4 inches long, and rather unusual, having a tang with a rivet hole; it is referred to in Evans' *Bronze Implements*, p. 224, and an account of the whole discovery is contained in volume xvi., *Archæological Association Journal*. But to return to the stone implements. A large and lumbering axe-hammer of Silurian gritstone was found in the wall of a cottage at Brinnington, near Stockport.

Some doubts have been entertained as to its genuineness, and it certainly does look very new; but there is no adequate reason to dispute its antiquity. A beautifully-shaped perforated disc,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, came from Haydock in Lancashire, and is classed by Sir John Evans as a hammer (*Ibid.*, p. 206). An enormous celt (nearly 18 inches long) of hone slate, was found at Newton in the same county. It closely resembles Fig. 61 in the work just alluded to, and was described by Mr. Syer Cuming in the *Archæological Association Journal* as a club. The rest of the collection consists of axes from Ireland, Denmark, and Germany; crushers, spindle-whorls, cores, scrapers, and flakes from various places in the British Islands; and a few specimens of American and New Zealand workmanship.

The collection of bronze is also small, but is equally excellent. The most valuable specimens—two spear-heads and five socketed axes—formed part of a small hoard found on the estate of Colonel Wilson Patten, at Winmarleigh, near Garstang, Lancashire. They appear to have been buried in a small wooden box. The larger of the spear-heads is one of the largest and finest ever discovered—more than 19 inches long, and the blade is perforated with a lunate opening on each side the mid-rib. It is figured in Evans' *Bronze Implements*, p. 335. The smaller spear-head is of the very ordinary leaf-shaped variety; it is about 8 inches long. The socketed axes fall into two ranks, two smaller,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, and three larger,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. They are of the common type with a loop, and three vertical ridges on each face. A very remarkable variety of the same type came from Winwick, in the neighbourhood of Warrington. It is figured and described in the *Archæological Association's Journal*, and in Evans' *Bronze Implements*, p. 123, 124. The three ribs are connected by parallel diagonal ridges, and apparently this is the only example of the sort discovered in this country; but one very similar to it has been found at Kiev, Russia. Several flat axes from the district are shown, a plain one from Risley, another from Grapenhall, and a third, slightly decorated, from Rixton, all being referred to in *Bronze Implements*. Three palstaves are also local.

They are all without loops. One from Ackers Common closely resembles Fig. 78, *Bronze Implements*, in general shape and decoration; another, from Southworth, is similar to Fig. 67 in the same work; while the third, from Winwick, is still simpler. The latter was associated with the remarkable bronze ring shown in the case with it. This ring is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and is figured in the above book. "The ornament on this ring, somewhat like the 'broad arrow' of modern times, is of much the same character as the shield like pattern below the stop-ridge of some palstaves." While the palstave device, as also that of the frequent three parallel or diverging ridges on the socketed axes, may be held to be decorative only, it is impossible to regard the "broad-arrow" on the ring in this light. If the maker had only ornamentation in mind, he would certainly have repeated it at regular intervals. To my mind, this ring goes far to prove that this device was symbolic, and not purely decorative, as is usually supposed.

In the same glass case are a neat leaf-shaped spear-head from Bechton, Cheshire; sundry Irish specimens; a fine leaf-shaped and tanged dagger, with mid-rib and lateral flutings; and three socketed axes of the usual form from Winmarleigh, but apparently not belonging to the hoard above referred to; and the dagger already described as being found, with a stone axe-hammer, in a burial-urn at Winwick. Another little bronze object—the pin of a fibula—like the preceding object, is interesting on account of its association. Perhaps every antiquary would pronounce it Roman, and probably rightly so; but it was found in a cinerary urn of most characteristic British form and decoration. Little occurrences like this are most valuable as indicating the overlap of cultures and periods. The urn, or rather its crumbling fragments, were unearthed at Kenyon Hall, near Warrington. Another and almost perfect vessel—a "food-vase"—about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter came from a stone grave at Stretton. (*Manchester Historical Society*, vol. ii. 3.)

(To be continued.)

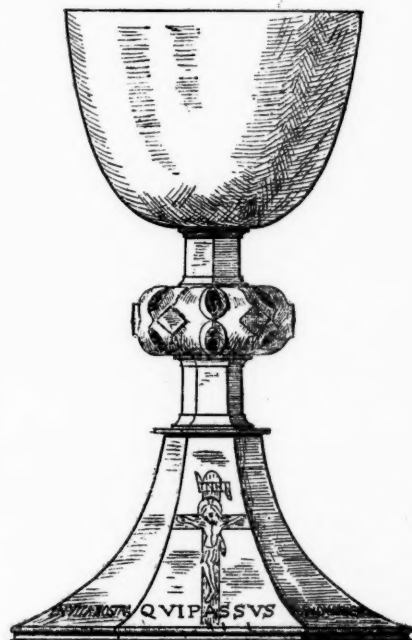


## On some Pieces of Irish Ecclesiastical Plate.

By D. ALLEYNE WALTER.



THE Science and Art Museum at Dublin contains a well-known and unrivalled collection of objects illustrative of early Irish art, and of great importance to the student of the history of the country in former times. There are also a few pieces of plate belonging to a later period, which are well worthy of note as affording a comparison with contemporary work in other countries. Some are placed in cases containing objects which belong to the museum itself, others in the cases appropriated to the "Petrie Loan Collection," this latter being a loan from the Royal Irish Academy. It is purposed to give a few illustrations, and descriptions of the more noteworthy of the examples of ancient ecclesiastical plate from these sources.



D.A.W.



First, among the pieces belonging to the museum :

No. 1.—A chalice and paten wholly gilt. The chalice has a stem and base of hexagonal form with a bowl of truncated cone shape. The knot is of much the usual character in mediæval chalices, but the facets are quite plain. In the central compartment of the base is an incised crucifix rather rudely designed, and beneath it, extending round the sides of the base, is the following inscription in capital Roman characters :

QUIA PECCAVIMUS IN VITA NOSTRA QUI  
PASSUS ES PRO NOBIS DOMINE MISERERE  
NOBIS M + G.

Height, 7 inches ; width of the base,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; of the bowl,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches ; depth

of the bowl,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches. There are no hall-marks of any description.

The date of this beautiful chalice is probably early in the seventeenth century, perhaps *circa* 1620.

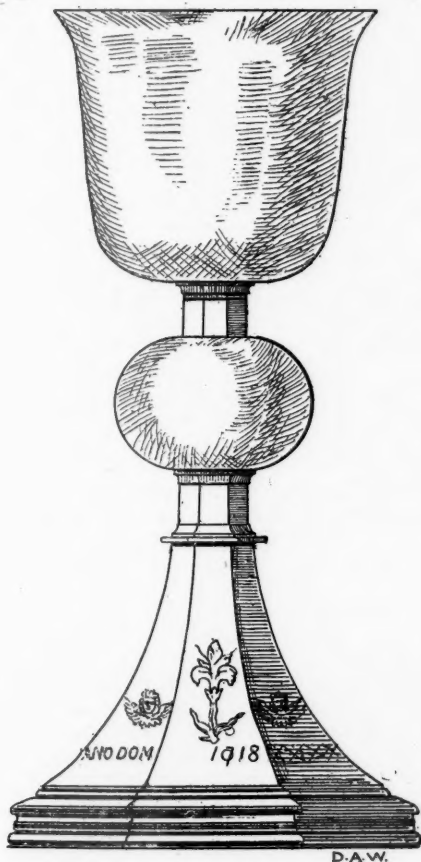
The paten belonging to the chalice is a perfectly plain disc,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter.

No. 2.—A tall silver chalice with an octagonal base and stem, and having a large, plain, bulbous knot. The upper part of the bowl is lipped. In the central panel of the base is incised a nondescript fleur de lys, and on the two adjoining panels on either side, is a cherub's head. Beneath the base, in rude Roman characters is the inscription :

F.E.N. PARISH PRIEST OF K & K ANO. DOM.  
1718.

The form of this chalice is not ungraceful, and the stem and base show an approximation to the type of an earlier date.

Height,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; diameter of the base,



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4 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches; of the bowl, 3 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches; depth of the bowl, 3 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

There is only a maker's mark, G. C., on the side of the bowl.

No. 3.—A communion cup with paten cover of silver. The deep and very square-shaped bowl is supported by a short stem, and has the usual band of incised ornament round it. At the bottom of the bowl, and also at the top and bottom of the stem, are mouldings ornamented with a device, having something of the character of lines of ermine-spots. There is also a hatched ornament on the middle of the stem. The paten-cover is quite plain.

Height, 6 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches; diameter of the base, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches; of the bowl, 3 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches; depth of the bowl, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

There is a single maker's mark near the rim of the bowl, the letters N and S interlaced, and contained in a cusped shield.



### Colchester and Camulodunum.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

**I**N a paper read before the London Society of Antiquaries last month, Mr. F. G. Beaumont, F.S.A., revived Gale's idea that the site of the British and Roman Camulodunum was to be found, not at Colchester, as has usually been supposed, but at Great Chesterford, near Saffron Walden, in the extreme north-western corner of Essex. In the debate which followed the paper, I ventured to express very definite dissent from Mr. Beaumont's theory, and it has been suggested that I should put on paper the main reasons which induce me to still consider Colchester to be the site of Camulodunum.

The evidence on the subject is circumstantial. We know certain facts about Colchester and certain facts about Camulodunum, and these facts agree in such a manner as to leave no doubt about the conclusion. First, as to Camulodunum, we know that it was situated in the territory of the Trinovantes, who inhabited the country north of the Thames estuary; that it was the capital of Cunobelin,

and we may fairly infer from a passage in Pliny (*N. H.*, ii. 187) that it was on or near the coast. We know further that it was chosen soon after the invasion of Claudius for the site of a colony of veterans and of a temple of the Emperor—the usual sign of a provincial capital. It was burnt in the rising of Boudicca (Boadicea), but was in existence and flourishing in the second century, as the Antonine Itinerary, the Ravenna Geographer, and two inscriptions clearly, though indirectly, testify (*Corpus*, iii. 11233; xiv. 3955). At the end of the third century it may have been a mint of Carausius and Diocletian. We know also from the Antonine Itinerary that it was on a main road from London, which divided on reaching it into two roads, one continuing north to Venta Icenorum, the other north-west to Chesterton, near Peterborough, and so to Lincoln. According to the Itinerary its distance from London was 52 miles, though the Itinerary is unfortunately inconsistent with itself as to the lengths of the stages which made up this mileage.

Secondly, as to Colchester. The place is on the Colne water in Essex, not far from its mouth. It contains most extensive Roman remains, city walls, dwelling-houses, possibly a forum, and other traces of permanent occupation by Romans on a large scale. The coins found in the graves suggest that it was occupied very early in the course of the Claudian conquest, and the inscriptions show that veterans, *i.e.*, retired soldiers, were among its inhabitants. The area of the Roman town is nearly 110 acres; outside are Roman roads leading in various directions, cemeteries, and various traces of suburban life. Of burning and destruction there is no definite trace, but the south wall is built over the ruins of a Roman house, and the coins of Claudius and Nero are comparatively rare. The various remains testify in various ways to the existence of the place in the second, third and fourth centuries. The place is connected with London by a road which has all the appearances of being Roman, and which is 52 miles in length from the London G.P.O. (Cary, p. 446). Coins of Cunobelin, it should be added, have been found there in greater profusion than anywhere else.

It will be seen that what we know of Colchester and what we know of Camulodunum

agree admirably. The case for identification is strengthened by the fact that there is no competing site. Camden suggested Maldon, at the mouth of the Blackwater river, but his suggestion was based solely on etymology, as his suggestions too often were. Mr. Beaumont suggests Great Chesterford, where considerable Roman remains have been found. But these do not agree with our knowledge of Camulodunum. Ancient Chesterford was a comparatively small place, perhaps one-fifth the size of Colchester, and the remains found in or near it are not in the least sufficient to identify it with a *colonia*. It must be remembered that a "colony" was a definite form of city, having a legal existence and constitution, and necessarily possessing a large share of Roman civilization. Chesterford is Romano-British more than Roman; it contains no trace of veterans, or of the other requirements of Camulodunum. It is not even situated on a Roman main road, for the Icknield street, though very possibly used in Roman times, has no right to this appellation.

It remains to notice a further difficulty which has been raised with respect to the identification of Colchester and Camulodunum. This difficulty is that the "stations" mentioned in the Itinerary between Londinium and Camulodunum have not been satisfactorily found along the road from London to Colchester. This, however, is a very small matter. Anyone who has watched the recent examination of the *Limes* in Germany will be able to quote a good many cases of forts which had wholly vanished from the face of the earth and were only discovered by accident or by conjectural excavations. These forts are much larger than many of the "stations" on Itinerary roads, and yet they have lain hid and unknown till quite recently. It is surely conceivable that the missing "stations" in Essex may be similarly waiting the discoverer. It is, in any case, dangerous to overthrow the identification of an important place, because some lesser place is not suited. It has been done constantly by English antiquaries, who have not feared to contradict even the direct testimony of inscriptions because the mileage of the Antonine Itinerary is irreconcilable. This Itinerary, however, is an unsatisfactory document. The manuscripts of it have not been yet thoroughly

sifted or appreciated, and it doubtless contained many errors in its original and correct form. The calculation of mileage was not easy to the ancients, and even modern estimates are sometimes startlingly discrepant. If we want to use the Itinerary in our study of Roman Britain, we must use it in a wholly different manner to that which has been customary.



## Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

### PROCEEDINGS.

No. 2 of Vol. XV. of the second series of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES FOR LONDON has been issued to the fellows. It covers the period from April 5 to June 21 of last year, and it includes a statement of the accounts of the society for the year ending December 31, 1893. The total income of the society for the year was £3,127 7s. 4d., of this £41 17s. 7d. was brought forward from the previous year, and at the end of the year £78 17s. 8d. was carried forward to the accounts of the following year (1894). At the beginning of 1893 it would seem that there were 349 fellows who subscribed at the higher rate of £3 3s., against 198 who continued their subscriptions at the lower rate of £2 2s. A sum of close on £1,300 had been spent on the publications of the society, about £170 on the library, of which £78 18s. 8d. was for books purchased, and £37 5s. for subscriptions to societies, etc. The part also includes the account of the annual meeting, with the president's address, from which it appears that during the year from St. George's Day, 1893, to St. George's Day, 1894, the society lost 27 ordinary fellows and elected 43, making a clear addition to the number of 16 fellows. Of the antiquities illustrated and described, there is a fine spear-head of yellow bronze, over 9 inches in length, which was found at Haxey, in Lincolnshire; some Anglo-Saxon antiquities found at Dover; a Roman pig of lead found in Derbyshire; a Celtic brooch found at Datchet about twenty years ago, of which a coloured plate is given; some very fine and remarkable Norman capitals in the British Museum, from Lewes Priory, which are described by Mr. J. Romilly Allen; and a very notable palimpsest brass at Denham, Bucks; besides other smaller objects exhibited at the meetings of the society. In addition to these illustrations other objects exhibited before the society are described, and the part, as a whole, is a very good one, recording as it does the steady work of the society and its fellows.



Part 4 of Vol. IV. of the fifth series of the journal of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND has been issued. It contains a second paper by the Rev. G. R. Buick, LL.D., on the "Crannog at Moylurg," of which two plates and four full-page illus-

trations are given; Mr. T. J. Westropp writes on "Churches with Round Towers in Northern Clare." This is the third paper on this subject, and Dromcliff, Rath-Blamaig, and Kilnobby are dealt with. The paper itself is followed by an appendix on the crosiers of "Rath and Dysert," two early staves of admirable workmanship, which are described and illustrated. Mr. W. Knowles writes a capital paper on "Irish Flint Saws," two plates of which are given. The first part of a long and elaborate paper on the "Origin of Prehistoric Ornament in Ireland," by Mr. George Coffey, follows, and in turn is succeeded by one on a "Very Notable Funeral Custom" which still obtains in parts of county Wexford, by Miss Margaret Stokes. The illustration (opposite p. 380) of the tree with the crosses stuck into the upper branches is very striking, and is sure to attract attention to the description Miss Stokes gives of this very queer piece of Irish folk-lore. In "Miscellanea" Mr. James G. Barry draws attention to an act of bigotry and vandalism on the part of the civic authorities of the city of Limerick in the demolition of the old house known as "Ireton's Castle," which is little to their credit. Another note relates to an ancient bone comb found at Kilmessan, co. Meath, of which an illustration is given. At the end of the ordinary part comes an account of the joint meeting of this and the Cambrian Society in North Wales. This, too, is fully illustrated. We are surprised, however, to see the suggestion that the Clynog Mazer Bowl was originally a chalice: such an idea might pass muster a century ago, but ought not to have found a place in the pages of a journal of an archaeological society of repute at the present day. Surely, too, the stone with the carved effigy on it, illustrated on p. 420, is a Roman stone, and not a medieval monumental slab at all. The whole number is copiously illustrated and is full of interest.

Part 3 of Vol. II. of the new series of the TRANSACTIONS OF THE GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY has been issued. It contains two papers by that veteran archaeologist—Monsignor Eyre, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of the city, one on the "Ancient Seal of the Burgh of Rutherglen," the other on the "Two Western Towers of Glasgow Cathedral," which were most wantonly destroyed in a "restoration" which was partially carried out some sixty years ago. The Archbishop gives a list of engravings which show the towers; this list, however, might be considerably amplified. An account of John Snell, of Upton, the founder of the Snell Exhibitions for Glasgow students at Oxford, follows. It is written by Mr. George W. Campbell. The most important paper of all is, perhaps, that by Dr. A. S. Murray, on the "Mausoleum of Halicarnassus," which is, moreover, well illustrated, one of the pictures being a photograph of Professor Cockerell's beautiful restoration in water-colours of the mausoleum. "Recent Excavations in the Caucasus," by the Hon. John Abercromby, also takes the reader far afield from Glasgow. Dr. James Macdonald contributes a note on the so-called Roman bridge near Bothwell. The "Papingo," as he spells it, is dealt with by the Rev. W. L. Ker. It will be news to some persons that the Kilwinning Popinjay died a lingering death in 1870, and that a sport or game once

so universal in Scotland is now altogether a thing of the past. People on the look-out for some healthy form of outdoor amusement might do worse than revive this time-honoured Scotch sport. "Repentance Tower," in Annandale, forms the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. George Neilson. Professor Fergusson gives as a "First Supplement" an account of some biographical histories of inventions and books of secrets, additional to those cited in his original paper on the subject.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on Thursday, January 10, the following gentlemen were elected fellows of the society: Lieut.-Col. Edward Mathey, Beauchamp Lodge, Warwick Crescent, W.; Major Frederick Wm. Town Attree, R.E., Woolston, Southampton; Mr. John Bilson, Hessle, Hull; Mr. Harding Francis Giffard, 20, Holland Street, W.; the Rev. Frederick Henry Arnold, M.A., LL.D., Hermitage, Emsworth; Mr. Alfred Hermitage Bethune-Baker, 12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; The Rev. Edward Greatorex, M.A., Croxdale Rectory, Durham; the Rev. John Kestell Floyer, B.A., Downton Vicarage, Salisbury; Surgeon-Captain William Wilfrid Webb, M.B., Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley; Mr. Edward Laws, J.P., Tenby, South Wales; and Mr. John Edward Smith, 15, Bessborough Street, Westminster.

The annual meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held in Dublin on January 8, Mr. Thomas Drew, the president, being in the chair. Several fellows and members were elected. The report, which was read by Mr. Burtchaell, deplored the loss to the society, by death, of several of its more active fellows. Among these losses was included that of Mr. John L. Robinson, who had undertaken the supervision of the photographic work of the society, which is intended to comprise a general photographic survey and record of the antiquities of Ireland. Some alterations in the rules were proposed, but, in the end, an amendment leaving things much as they are at present, was carried. A discussion then followed as to the time and details of the summer meeting of the society. Apparently the fellows and members are not subject to one of the more painful of the infirmities of the human race, for they propose to take ship at Belfast and sail round the coast to the Arran Islands and Galway, where the meeting is to be held. It was eventually decided to leave it with the council to fix the exact date of the meeting, and to complete the necessary arrangements. Mr. Drew was re-elected president, and Lord Walter Fitzgerald, Colonel P. Vigors, Mr. Seaton F. Milligan, and Dr. W. Frazer vice-presidents. At the evening meeting, Mr. Burtchaell, assistant secretary, read a paper by Professor Rhys, on "An Ogham Hunt in the North of Ireland." Professor Rhys stated that the Ogham stones examined were at Belrath Hill, in the public library of Armagh (where a stone was preserved), and at Cavanarragh, near Enniskillen. At Castlederg marking was found on a cromlech, but nothing could be made of them. The bad state of preservation in which the Oghams of Ulster had been found rendered them puzzling and less instructive than was to be de-



sired. A paper on "Prehistoric Stone Forts of Northern Clare" was read by Mr. T. J. Westropp, M.A., and was referred to council for publication. The Rev. Denis O'Donoghue read some notes on the antiquities of Church Island, County Kerry. The island, he said, contained antiquities of the date of 664, founded by St. Finian of Ivragh, who, according to tradition, preserved the people from a plague which raged at the time. The principal edifice on the island was an oratory built of immense blocks of stone, but, of course, only a portion of the building remained. It was one of the earliest specimens of those ancient oratories, which, some said, were half Pagan and half Christian. On the east side of the island was the ruined church of St. Finian, believed to have been built by St. Malachy about 1130. There was also an ancient stone house on the island, and in some respects it resembled King Cormac's Chapel on the Rock of Cashel. There was much on the island of great archaeological importance, and he hoped that the society would send down an artist to take photographs of the place. He also hoped that at some time or other the society would hold a summer meeting in the vicinity of Church Island. Mr. Seaton F. Milligan stated some matters recorded in a paper which he had intended to read, entitled "Some Further Cases of Remarkable Longevity," and from which it became apparent that he is not altogether a disciple of the late Mr. Thoms. We confess, too, that we do not quite see what the subject of longevity has to do with archaeology. A waggish member was wicked enough to ask Mr. Milligan how he got permission from the old ladies, whose wonderful ages he had announced, to mention so delicate a subject to the meeting. Colonel Vigors recalled the meeting to its more proper functions by reading a Norman-French inscription on a tombstone which bore the early date of 1280, and which had been recently found in a private house in Kilkenny. He also read another inscription with the date of 1460, from the west door of Clontusker Abbey, in County Galway.



At the December meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Mr. J. H. Rutherford exhibited a jewelled watch, of between 1750 and 1780, of French manufacture, "Chs le Roy à Paris" on the face. The secretary (Mr. Blair) reported that the two bone harpoons described in the Proceedings (p. 263), said in a recent letter of Chancellor Ferguson to have been found at Crosby-on-Eden, are declared by the British Museum authorities to be examples from Terra del Fuego. How they were lost and buried at Crosby-on-Eden it is a puzzle to say. Mr. Blair also announced that several small objects had been discovered at Chesters, including a bone comb, the potters' names MARTIM, /VS, /NIANI, TITVRIM, [SE]CVND/, on plain Samian ware, CISI in relief on embossed Samian ware, SEAVV, /IVLI and AVAVS (letters tied) on *Mortaria*, and /NDI scratched on a fragment of Samian ware. Mr. Blair also read the following extract from an article on "The Germans and Classical Archaeology," in the *Architect* of March 30, 1894, p. 342: "Within the last year or two we have had in England an example of how that can be accomplished [to convince authorities of the

superiority of the Germans]. The inquiry about the Roman Wall in the North of England and Scotland may be said to have been conducted by two military archaeologists from Germany. The local archaeologists, who were most familiar with the remains of the old defence, could not help concluding that their knowledge was of a partial kind when compared with that of the visitors, who might easily be imagined to have been engaged in the Roman war department under Hadrian, and to understand what differentiated the British line of defence from those in other parts of the empire. If a question arose about repairing a part of the Wall in Westmorland, the County Council would probably consider it an advantage to have the benefit of the advice of the German officers." He added that so far from General von Sarwey, the only German who visited the Wall last summer, coming to give local archaeologists his advice, his visit was purely to compare the works in Britain with the Limes in Germany, now being surveyed and excavated by a commission under the auspices of the German Government. Of this commission General von Sarwey is the military director. Mr. Blair also said, so far as he knew, there is no Roman Wall in Westmorland, and, besides, if there were, the County Council could have no control over it.



### Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER.  
Edited by Rev. Professor Skeat. Clarendon Press.  
Vol. v., pp. xxv, 515. Price 16s.

This is the last but one of the six volumes of this fine edition of the father of English poetry. Its predecessors have each been noted with approval in these columns at the time of their publication. This issue is entirely confined to notes on the Canterbury Tales; these volumes are, beyond doubt, the fullest and at the same time the most scholarly edition of Chaucer that has yet been published. The introduction deals with several points of interest, opening with a treatise on the canon of Chaucer's works, whereby the genuine works are separated from others that have been attributed to him at various times by mistake or inadvertence. The text of the Canterbury Tales is also further discussed. The few simple rules given for the use of those who do not care to study the language or grammar of Chaucer, but merely wish to read the text with some degree of comfort, and to come by the stories and their general literary expression with the least trouble, are most useful.

As an instance of the practical character of the notes we may quote one explanatory of the difference between a pilgrim and a palmer, terms which even well read men, particularly among some of our leading

novelists, are apt to confuse. "Palmer, originally one who made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and brought home a palm-branch as a token. . . . The essential difference between the two classes of persons here mentioned, the palmer and the pilgrim, was, that the latter had some dwelling-place, a palmer had none; the pilgrim travelled to some certain place, the palmer to all, and not to any one in particular; the pilgrim might go at his own charge, the palmer must profess wilful poverty; the pilgrim might give over his profession, the palmer must be constant. The fact is that palmers did not always reach the Holy Land. They commonly went to Rome first, where not unfrequently the Pope allowed them to wear the palm as if they had visited Palestine."

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A GLOSSARY OF THE TERMS USED IN HERALDRY.

A new edition, with one thousand illustrations. Oxford and London: *James Parker and Co.* Pp. xxviii, 659. Cloth, 8vo. Price 10s. 6d.

The late Mr. J. H. Parker's name is so closely associated with quite a small library of admirable manuals on architecture, and with a number of other works on archaeology, all of which are well known, that it will be something of a surprise to many persons to learn that about fifty years ago he published a *Glossary of Terms used in British Heraldry*. The book, too, has been out of print so long that it has become almost forgotten. The new edition now published by his son, Mr. James Parker, is practically, as he himself tells us, a new book, and the elaboration and care which have been bestowed upon it are as characteristic of this as they are of the other archaeological works, for which both father and son have been so honourably distinguished for more than half a century. Another well-known characteristic of the Messrs. Parker's books is the copious manner in which they are illustrated. The present volume fully maintains that reputation, and the neat little woodcuts, which occur in great profusion on nearly every other page, are often a great help in explaining in a practical manner the significance of a heraldic term. To anyone who is beginning the study of heraldry this will render the book of great value and usefulness; while others who know more or less of the science will not be disposed to regret the lavish manner in which explanatory illustrations are provided. So far as it is possible to judge there are very few, if any, inaccuracies in the book, although we are bound to express surprise in finding in such a work as this, the old fiction repeated, that the figure of our Saviour (in relation to the dedication of the cathedral to the Holy Trinity) on the arms of the See of Chichester is that of the mysterious being known as Prester John. We thought this absurd theory had been fully exploded long ago, and to find it perpetuated in a work like this is a little startling, to say the least. It would be an interesting fact to ascertain exactly when and by whom the very wild idea of Prester John on the Chichester shield was first started.

As showing the thoroughness with which Mr. Parker has done his work, we may mention that no less than thirty-two pages are taken up in describing the different heraldic forms and uses of the cross, and eight with the various forms of the crown. In every instance the subject dealt with is thoroughly worked

out. Indeed, thoroughness may be said to be one of the special characteristics of this useful and welcome volume.

\* \* \*

OLD ENGLISH EMBROIDERY: ITS TECHNIQUE AND SYMBOLISM. By Frances and Hugh Marshall. Cloth 4to., pp. xii, 138. London: *Horace Cox*. Price 10s. net.

This is a very attractive-looking book, nicely printed, and with a considerable allowance of good illustrations. It is dedicated to the Princess Christian, who is well known as herself no mean authority on the art of embroidery. The book is written rather from the needlewoman's point of view than from that of the archaeologist, but it need be none the less valuable on that account, and, indeed, the actual value of the book lies in that particular characteristic, and not in its archaeology. Few better accounts of the embroidery of the Middle Ages have ever been written than an article by the late Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, which appeared about fifty years ago in one of the early volumes of the *Archæological Journal*. So far as we can judge, a great portion of the archaeological element in the book before us is based on Mr. Hartshorne's paper, and we are afraid we must say that this indebtedness of the authors to Mr. Hartshorne, is not acknowledged as it should be. There are, moreover, statements in the book which show that even on important subjects the information given must have been obtained second-hand, and in some instances it is consequently inaccurate, and not up to date. We may refer in this connection to the statement that the Bayeux tapestry is kept in the cathedral church there. For a long time past this has not been the case, the tapestry having been removed to the museum, where, at least as far back as twenty years ago, it was seen by the writer of this notice. Such a casual mis-statement as this, made by the authors of the book, suggests that they cannot have examined the tapestry, and that their information is derived from some second-hand source, and is out of date. As we said before, the value of the book does not lie in the archaeological section, which is not very original in any part, and is often inaccurate. The value of the book lies rather in the fact that the subject of embroidery is treated from the practical view of an embroiderer.

In spite of its faults from an archaeological point of view, the book is a good one on the whole, and is written in a style likely to suit the popular taste. It is nicely illustrated, and would make a very good present for a lady interested in the subject. It will not, however, suit the deeper student, and perhaps was not written for him.

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ABSTRACTS OF PROTOCOLS OF THE TOWN CLERKS OF GLASGOW. Vol. I. First Protocol Book of William Hegait 1547-1555, pp. 130. Crown 4to. Glasgow: *Carson and Nicol*. Price 6s.

The Protocols printed in this book relate to the main to property situated in the city of Glasgow, though there are some connected with landed estates in the south-west of Scotland. A book like this is simply invaluable to the local antiquary and topographer. Anybody who is familiar with ancient deeds of bargain and sale of small properties realizes

at once, their value to the student of local topography. Very often it is a good deal like putting together the pieces of a child's puzzle, but as bit by bit the whole fits together, a general survey of the ancient topography of a place becomes possible, and with but little trouble the complete outline of a place at some former period of its existence is obtained. This is exactly what these Protocols do for Glasgow in the middle of the sixteenth century, and, indeed, a conjectural plan of the city of Glasgow has been compiled from the Protocols, and is appended at the end of the volume. Glasgow antiquaries will await with impatience the publication of subsequent Protocols. It is to be hoped, too, that elsewhere in Scotland similar records, if existing, may be similarly published. We only regret that no such register of lands was kept in England. A new vein has been struck in old Scotch topography, which we trust will be fully worked as speedily as possible, before there is further danger of loss from fire or other mishap to the originals.

The book is very well edited by Mr. Renwick, who gives a succinct and useful account of Public Notaries, much of which will be new to many persons. Among the minor details of the Protocols we may allude to the hour or time of day, as well as the date, being inserted. This seems very unusual, and we should like to know whether it was a common Scotch custom or not. Glasgow, we may note, possessed its "Ratten Rawe," like so many other places in both kingdoms. The book is clearly printed, and is nicely turned out. In fact, it deserves to be praised all round. We hope that the succeeding volumes will be as interesting, and will be as ably edited as this one. The idea of printing the Protocols is excellent; we only wonder they have been allowed to remain in obscurity so long.

✻ ✻ ✻  
COSTUME OF COLONIAL TIMES. By Alice Morse Earle. Cloth, 8vo., pp. 264. London: David Nutt. Price 5s.

This book, which is enshrined in a very pretty cloth cover, is really a dictionary of the different terms used in connection with costume in the early days of the now "United States," and at a time when they were still part of England's colonial possessions. Hence the title of the book. The book may be compared in many respects to the *Drapers' Dictionary*, a useful book known, no doubt, to many readers of the *Antiquary*. In the present case, however, the scope of the work is somewhat narrowed, but is thoroughly surveyed, and we believe accurately. There is, indeed, a great deal of absolutely new matter, and some curious information which we do not remember to have seen before. Others besides those interested in things transatlantic will find this book of use, and the authoress deserves to be commended for her evident care to be as accurate as possible, as well as for a laudable brevity and terseness of description, where many another lady writer would have been tempted to spin out a long story. The book is one which will be distinctly useful on the library shelf. It is clearly printed and tastefully bound.



## Short Notes and Correspondence.

### A PROBLEM IN TACITUS.

The *Annals* of Tacitus are imperfect, so that the proceedings in Britain appear to open abruptly in book xii., chapter 31 (A.D. 50), where we find that P. Ostorius Scapula purposed to control the hostile natives by constructing a chain of forts across the whole country, between (the reading varies) the Avon, Anton, or Nen, and the Severn; and this various reading causes a difficulty.

The Iceni resist this proposed measure, which probably commenced in their neighbourhood at Dunstable; after their defeat Ostorius marched against the Cangi towards the shore (of Wales, about Carnarvon), but is disturbed by the Brigantes; then the Silures rise, and he found it necessary to quarter some legionary soldiers among them (the 2nd Legion at Caer Leon). Veterans were also settled at Camulodunum, thus converting the stronghold of Cunobelinus into a Roman colony; then he follows up the Silures, under Caractacus, into the territory of the Ordovices (the Berwyn Hills in Montgomeryshire); the latter being defeated, seeks shelter from Cartismandua among the Brigantes, but is given up and taken as captive to Rome, where Ostorius obtains his triumph; but, returning to Britain, the latter finds his settlement among the Silures (at Caer Leon) in great danger; he sets the matter right, but dies shortly after.

Later on Tacitus explains that this narrative, necessarily much condensed, really covers several years (perhaps nine or ten), so allowing full time for the completion of his line of forts, all subsequently developed into what we call boroughs, towns, and cities. We see here the possible origin of the great highway known as Watling Street, really constructed to connect these isolated forts, just as Agricola is supposed subsequently to have done, in the North, with later additions by Hadrian and Severus; no wall, however, was needed in the South. Watling Street extends from Wroxeter on the Severn to the Warwickshire Avon near Rugby; it touches the Nen near Daventry, and proceeds by St. Albans, anciently Watling Ceaster, to London, Canterbury, and Dover. The primitive chain of forts are fully defined as stations or stages in the second Antonine iter, which, it will be observed, runs from Richborough, near Sandwich, to Uriconium, where it diverts a short distance into Welsh territory, before reaching Chester; this, to our modern ideas, seems uncalled for, but it is a reminiscence of the trouble experienced with the Ordovices and Cangi; and we gather clearly therefrom that Chester, or Deva (leg. xx. victrix), was a subsequent foundation.

All the troublesome tribes above mentioned were *outside* this boundary, which probably constituted the first Roman province in Britain, afterwards known as "Britannia Prima," and somewhat narrowed in extent. To recapitulate, the Brigantes were the most distant and somewhat pacified; they were left at liberty. The Iceni were coerced by the garrison at

Colchester; the Silures learned in time to venerate their great city of Isca, *leg. ii. Augusta*; the Cangi and Ordovices were overlooked by the 14th legion at Wroxeter; while all British tribes within this cincture were greeted as allies and, no doubt, assumed the *toga*, as with Cogidubnos at Chichester. As to the unfortunate Icenii, it must be noted that Watling Street, at Dunstable, cuts off their line of communication with Cornwall, the seat of the tin trade; called Icknield Street, it ran from Caister, near Norwich, *i.e.*, *Venta Icenorum*, in a south-western direction, which thoroughfare is known as the "Icening Way" in Dorsetshire; this very clearly is the survival of a primitive British trackway, and this severing of their communications must be regarded as a disastrous blow to the Icenii, who shortly afterwards disappeared most completely from history.

What, then, is the difficulty? It seems to arise from the predisposition of critics to read into an obscure text the substance of their own preconceptions in favour of any particular locality; thus the plain words of Tacitus, "*cunctaque castris Antonam (or) Aufonam*," have been read "*Trisantonam*," because Ptolemy appears to have given that name to Southampton Water.

A. HALL.

13, Paternoster Row, E.C.

#### A MIRACLE AT DONCASTER.

The first entry in the latest volume (Kenyon MSS.) issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, deals with a reputed miracle at Doncaster, under date July 15, 1524, and gives "testimony by William Nicolson and others to a miracle worked upon them by which they escaped drowning." The passage reads:

"Be it known to all Christyn pepull, that on the 15th day of Julii, anno Domini, 1524, that oon William Nicolson, of the parish of Townsburch, three myle from Doncaster, as the said William schuld have passed over the water of Doune at a common forde callyd Steaforth Sandes, with an yren bownd wayn, six oxen, and two horsse, looden with howshold stuff, and havyn also in his said wayn oon Robert Leche, his wyff and their two chylde, oon chylde beyng but half a yere of age, and the other chylde beyng under seven yerres of age, sett his servaunte, callyd Ric. Kychyn, upon the formast horsse, and whan the draghte was past the myddes of the water, the streem and the wynde was gret, and drofe the wayn, the oxen, and the horsse down the water. And the formast horsse, which the servaunte roode upon, was drowned, and the wayn, with all the company, was turned upsodown, and the whelis upwarde. Than all the company beyng therin, did call and cry to Allmighti God and to our Blessid Lady, whose ymage is honorde and worshept in the Whyte Freeres of Doncaster, by whos grace the said servaunte gate holde of an oxe bele, and soo gat to land; and his master, William Nicolson, lying in the bothom of the water emonges his beast's feete, gate holde of a beast's heed, and thrast hymself towards the land, and so, by the grace of God, and of this good Lady of Doncaster, was sayyd. Fyrst [he] dyd take hold

of a willow busch, which dyd breke, callyd of our Blessed Lady, and gate hold of another and was sayd. Now the said Robert Leche, his wyff and their two yong children, after that was dryfen down with the wynde and streem in the myddes of the mayn water, the space of three-score foote and more, to an owler busch; at the which the said Robert, with his two yong children, by the help of God and of our good Lady, gate to land. Then, after that, the wyff of the said Robert Leche was dryfen down, with the wayn, oxen, and the horsse, the space of three hundred foote and more, with the gret wynd and the streeme, in the myddes of the mayn water; and the wayn turned with the water three times upsodown, she beyng therein. And than all the peple beyng on the land, seyng this pituous and hevysithte, dyd knele down upon their knees, and made thar speciall prayers to Allmighti God and to this Blessed Lady of Doncaster, that if ever she shewed any merakill, to shew some grace upon this said woman. And anon, after the woman was cast above the water, and spake to the pepill, she beyng in the water, and said she did riht well, for God and our Blessid Lady in Doncaster had preservyd hyr; and so, by grace of Allmighti God and of this said gracious Lady, the wayn, with the beasts and the woman, was cast towards the land, and soo was sayyd, all the Christyn soules; howbeyt, there was three oxen and one horsse drowned, and three oxen and one horse sayd. And that thes premysses been true and not fayned, the fornaynd William Nicolson, Robert Leche, his wyff and their two yong children, cam to our Lady in Doncaster upon Mare Mawdley's day next after the date herof, and dyd declare this gracious merakill, and was sworn upon a boke before the Prior and Covent, with other of sufficient wytnes of their nebus, as followeth: Thomas Boswell, gentillman, Joh. Turnlay, Joh. Mapill, Robt. Newcome, with other moo; and as that day this gracious merakill was rongne and songne in the presence of 300 peple and moo. Deo gracias."

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